Bombay Gazette
ELECTRIC PRINTING WORKS,
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THE

Bombay Gazette.

TWELVE PAGES.

NESTLÉ'S CONDENSED MILK
RICHEST IN CREAM
UNTOUCHED BY HAND.

No. 54,938.—New Series. BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, JANUARY 22, 1910. PRICE: ONE ANNA.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing, 2-30 P.M.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1910				
22nd Jany.	SALSETTE	6000	MOREA	10890
29th ,,	ARABIA	7903	.....	...
5th Feb.	SALSETTE	6000	MOOLTAN	9621
12th ,,	DELHI	8090	.....	...
19th ,,	MANTUA	10849	.....	...
26th ,,	CALEDONIA	7588	.....	...
5th March.	SALSETTE	6000	PERSIA	7951
12th ,,	EGYPT	7912	.....	...
19th ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MALWA	10883
26th ,,	ARCADIA	7903	.....	...
2nd April.	INDIA	791-	.....	...
9th ,,	MACEDONIA	10812	.....	...
16th ,,	ARABIA	7903	.....	...
23rd ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MOOLTAN	9905
30th ,,	MANTUA	10885	.....	...
7th May.	SALSETTE	6000	MARMORA	10909
14th ,,	CALEDONIA	7588	.....	...
21st ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MOREA	10890
...	EGYPT	7912	.....	...

The above steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to a connecting Steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON, the day previous to sailing and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 a.m., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with port of destination.

Tenders leave the BALLARD PIER on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12-30 and 1 P. M., for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's Tenders. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

* INTERMEDIATE PASSENGER STEAMER At Special Rates.

The S.S. "ARCADIA," 7,000 tons, will leave BOMBAY at 2 P.M., on WEDNESDAY, 23rd MARCH 1910, direct for MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH and LONDON, conveying Passengers in ONE CLASS only at SPECIAL FARES.

	SINGLE	RETURN
To Marseilles	Rs. 495 or Rs. 594	Rs. 743 or Rs. 891
To London by sea	Rs. 543, Rs. 637	Rs. 792 ,, Rs. 919

These rates include the Surtax.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay, fortnightly usually on WEDNESDAY, taking Passengers for the Straits, China and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For accommodation and further information apply to

W. C. SYMES,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Co.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & CO.

PASSAGES	Booked without charge.
BERTHS	Carefully Selected.
HANDBOOK	Giving details of Fares, Sailings, &c., gratis.
BAGGAGE	Shipped and Insured.
PASSENGERS	Met on arrival.
Calcutta:	GRINDLAY & Co.
London:	GRINDLAY & Co.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED LINE TO TRIESTE.
SINGLE CLASS ACCOMMODATION ONLY.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail on.
KORNER	5423	A. Foresti	1st February
BREGENZ	4000	A. de Petris	16th ,,
AFRICA	4730	E. Seberich	1st March
BOHEMIA	4293	G. Gillhuber	15th ,,
KORNER	5423	A. Foresti	1st April
BREGENZ	4000	A. de Petris	16th ,,
AFRICA	4730	E. Seberich	1st May
BOHEMIA	4293	G. Gillhuber	16th ,,
KORNER	5423	A. Foresti	1st June

ORDINARY LINE via KARACHI.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail about.
VORWARTS	9000	B. Beinars	29th March
NIPPON	6350	E. Tarabocchia	28th April
AUSTRIA	7588	B. Cossol	29th May

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES.
ACCELERATED LINE.

Single Class to Trieste or Venice	Rs. 450 and 500 *
Single Class to Trieste or Venice and back	,, 675 to 750*
Single Class to London	,, 545 ,, 635*
Single Class to London and back	,, 895 ,, 1020*
Intermediate Class to Trieste or Venice	,, 350
Intermediate Class to Trieste or Venice and back	,, 525
Intermediate Class to London	,, 445
Intermediate Class to London and back	,, 715

* Fares according to position of cabin and class of Railway.

ORDINARY LINE.

Single Class to Trieste or Venice	Rs. 450
Single Class to Trieste or Venice and back	,, 675
Single Class to London	,, 545 to 585 *
Single Class to London and back	,, 895 to 947 *

* Fares according to class of Railway.

EXTRA SAILING.

The new s. s. "GASTEIN," will sail from Bombay about the 1st of March direct for Trieste.

Fares to Trieste or Venice,
Rs. 450, and Rs. 350.

RETURN TICKETS available for TWO YEARS.

ELECTRIC FANS AND LIGHTS are fitted in all the cabins free of charge.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, Tauern and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN TICKETS are issued to return either by Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles, or Navigazione Generale Italiana from Genoa or Naples to Bombay, or by North German Lloyd from Genoa to Colombo, or vice versa.

STEAMER TO JAPAN via COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKNOG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer	Captain	Tons	To sail about
NIPPON	S. Tarabocchia	6350	24th Jan., 1910.

For further information regarding passages apply to

W. DENSO,
Agent Austrian Lloyd S. N. Co., Bombay.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, Ld.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI.

Weekly from Victoria Dock No. 14 Shed.

Steamers,	Tons.	Sailing Date,	Time.	Route via.
LINGA	2,171	Mon. 24th Jan.	11 a.m.	P.D. & O.M.*
DWARKA	1,695	Thur. 27th Jan.	9 a.m.	O Mandvi
LHASA	2,171	Fri. 28th Jan.	6 a.m.	Direct †

* Porebunder, Dwarka, and O. Mandvie.
† Or later on arrival of English mail steamer.

FOR O. MANDVIE, KARACHI AND BUSHEH (Weekly).

S.S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, on Thursday, 27th Jan. calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire, Mohomera, also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Bagdad.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF (Weekly).

S.S. "MADURA," 1,956 tons, on Monday, 24th Jan. calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Karachi, Pasni, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Dubai, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire and Koweit.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

A STEAMER sailing on or about the 29th Jan.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand.

Apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents, Bombay.

21st January, 1910.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY
AUSTRALIEN	6,365	Riquier	8th Feb. 1910
CALEDONIEN	4,130	Lafont	17th Feb. ,,
DUMBEA	5,635	Rebufat	17th Mar. ,,
SYDNEY	4,118	X.	14th Apr. ,,
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,378	Barillon	12th May ,,
NERA	5,538	Martin	9th June ,,
CALEDONIEN	4,130	Lafont	7th July ,,

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the Return Voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's or the Navigations General Italiana's at Reduced Fares.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on or about
SYDNEY	4,118	X.	28th Jan. 1910.
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,378	Barill..	25th Feb. ,,

For further particulars apply to—

G. CHANDIZE,
Albert Building, Hornby Road, Agent.

THE ELLERMAN LINES OF STEAMERS.

(CITY AND HALL LINES)

APPROXIMATE SAILINGS FROM BOMBAY AND KARACHI FOR MARSEILLES, LIVERPOOL, &c.

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Bombay, 1910.	Leave Karachi, 1910.
C City of Manchester	5554	...	Jan. 29 1910
Crosteth Hall	5.03	Jan. 26 1910	Feb. 3 ,,
*C City of Athens	5600	...	Feb. 18 ,,
A Trafford Hall	5321	Mar. 9 1910	...
†C City of York	7795	,, 22 ,,	Mar. 19 ,,
A City of Vienna	4672	April 6 ,,	...
C City of Glasgow	6357	...	April 15 ,,
B City of Madras	4084	Apr. 11 ,,	,, 21 ,,
†C City of Calcutta	7512	,, 25 ,,	,, 22 ,,
B Walton Hall	4932	,, 25 ,,	May 2 ,,
C City of Manchester	5554	...	,, 7 ,,
C Trafford Hall	5321	May 24 ,,	...
C City of Karachi	5857	...	,, 31 ,,
A City of Benares	6738	...	June 15 ,,

A. First class passenger steamer carrying both Surgeon and Stewardess.

B. Steamer carrying neither Surgeon nor Stewardess accommodation for 2-12 passengers.

C. Steamer with both 1st and 2nd class accommodation and carrying both Surgeon and Stewardess.

* Sailing from Karachi for Genoa and Liverpool via Port Said.

† Sailing from Karachi and calling at Bombay for passengers only.

No Extra Charge Express Service or 2 Berthed Cabins.

OUTWARD AUTUMN SAILING, 1910.

In conjunction with the above Homeward 1910 sailings for those desirous of returning in 6, 8 and 9 months.

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave L'pool.	Due Bombay.
a C City of York	7795	22nd Aug. 1910	13th Sept. 1910.
*C City of Glasgow	6357	17th Sept. ,,	10th Oct. ,,
a C City of Calcutta	7512	22nd ,, ,,	19th ,, ,,

* Via Marseilles or Naples. a Via Naples.

JOINT SERVICE IN CONNECTION WITH NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD, BREMEN

TO MARSEILLES, NAPLES, GENOA, ANTWERP, HAMBURG AND BREMEN.

By Steamer of CITY and HALL LINES from Bombay, Karachi, Calcutta, Madras and Colombo to Suez or Port Said thence by NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD Steamer from Alexandria to Naples and Marseilles, or by Norddeutscher Lloyd from Port Said to Naples, Genoa, Antwerp, Hamburg and Bremen.

The cost of the Railway Journey from Suez to Port Said or from Suez to Alexandria, as well as maintenance in Egypt until arrival of Norddeutscher Lloyd Steamer, are not included in Fares.

THROUGH RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY FROM KARACHI, BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS AND COLOMBO.

All Rates are subject to Surtax of 10 per cent.		First Class Rs.	Second Class. Rs.
From Karachi, Bombay, Calcutta, Madras and Colombo	Single ...	525	390
To Naples	Return ..	850	590
From Karachi, Bombay, Calcutta, Madras and Colombo	Single...	525	390
To Marseilles or Genoa	Return...	850	590
From Karachi, Bombay, Calcutta, Madras and Colombo	Single ...	550	420
To Antwerp, Hamburg and Bremerhaven	Return ..	885	640

For passage and further particulars apply to the Agents.

Bombay.—Messrs. E. I. Bates and Son's Agency.

KILLICK, NIXON & CO., AGENTS.

Karachi—Messrs. Forbes, Forbes, Campbell & Co., Ltd.

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ARMY SHIPPING AND PASSENGER AGENTS.

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Booked to all Ports, Berths carefully selected. No Commission charged.

TROOPING SEASON, 1909-10.

Passengers on Transport met and assisted.

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cleared, shipped, insured or warehoused cheaply.

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of all sizes and descriptions shipped, cleared and forwarded at low rates.

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DIRECT SAILINGS MONTHLY.

TAKING CARGO for NEW YORK, BOSTON, PHILADELPHIA, or BALTIMORE.

Steamer.	N.R.	Month.	Port.

For further particulars regarding freight, etc., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

BANKS.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$ 15,250,000
Gold Reserve Fund	£ 1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

AMOY	HONGKONG	RANGOON
BANGKOK	KOBE	SAIGON
BATAVIA	LONDON	SAN FRANCISCO
BOMBAY	LYONS	SHANGHAI
CALCUTTA	MALACCA.	SINGAPORE
CANTON	MANILA	SOURABAYA
COLOMBO	NAGASAKI	TIENTSIN
FOOCHOW	NEW YORK	YOKOHAMA
HAMBURG	PEKING	YLOILO
HANKOW	PENANG	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent, per annum on Daily Balance of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 100,000 provided the sum accrued amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on term which may be ascertained on application.

Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

Credits granted, Bills purchased, and every discription of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. H. WILSON,
Agent.

CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£ 1,600,000
PAID UP CAPITAL	£ 800,000
RESERVE FUND	£ 750,000

HEAD OFFICE:

17, BISHOPSGATE STREET, WITHIN LONDON.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta,	Cawnpore	Newera-Eliya.
Bombay,	Tuticorin,	Aden (Camp.)
Madras,	Chittagong,	Aden, (Steamer Point)
Karachi,	Rangoon,	Zanzibar,
Lahore	Mandalay,	Mombasa,
Amritsar,	Colombo,	Nairobi,
Delhi,	Kandy,	Entebbe.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares and receive same for safe custody, realizing interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

Post Box Nos. 141. J. BLACK,
BOMBAY. Ag. Manager,

COX & CO.,

BANKERS AND AGENTS.

BOMBAY, RAWAL PINDI, KARACHI, MURREE, AND SRINAGAR (KASHMIR).

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received, rates of INTEREST to be obtained upon application.

LETTERS OF CREDIT issued, and DRAFTS granted on London at the Current Rate of Exchange, and on Branches and Agencies throughout India.

TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made and ADDRESSES Registered in London free of charge.

INSURANCES of every description effected.

SHIPPING, PASSAGE AND AGENCY BUSINESS of every description, including IMPORT and EXPORT of CARGO and BAGGAGE, with STORAGE of Baggage and other goods, effected by COX'S SHIPPING AGENCY, Limited, in connection with Messrs. Cox & Co., SAILING LISTS and HANDBOOK supplied on application.

A copy of the half yearly Balance Sheet will be forwarded on application.

HEAD OFFICE:

16, CHARING CROSS, LONDON, S.W.

BOMBAY RACES, 1910.

GOERZ TRIEDER BINOCULAR No. 20, Rs. 110. Cash Rs. 100.
Linear Magnification 6×. Surface Magnification 36× Subjective field of view 40°.

GOERZ TRIEDER BINOCULAR No. 30, Rs. 127. Cash Rs. 115.
Linear Magnification 9×. Surface Magnification 81×. Subjective field of view 40°.

GOERZ TRIEDER BINOCULAR No. 40, Rs. 136. Cash Rs. 122-8.
The extreme magnifying power of this glass renders it useful for all occasions where a distinct image of objects at great distances is required.
Linear Magnification 12×. Surface Magnification 144×. Actual field of view 340°. Subjective field of view 40°. Above prices include Regulation solid leather case.

GOERZ TRIEDER "PAGOR."
THE LATEST MARVEL. A TELESCOPE IN OPERA GLASS SIZE
For Army and Sporting use. The Power is the greatest that has yet been obtained in glasses of the same size.

Power	6×, weight 10 oz.	8×4 weight 10½ oz.,	10×, weight 11 oz..
Price:	Rs. 110, Cash Rs. 100.	Rs. 122-8. Cash Rs. 110.	Rs. 133. Cash Rs. 120.

Above prices include Regulation solid leather case.

"FLAMMARION" BINOCULARS.
A perfect Field glass with Achromatic lenses. As used by several Regiments in India
Rs. 35. Cash Rs. 32.
Price includes Brown Leather case with shoulder straps and belt attachments.

THE "VELDT" BINOCULAR.
Field, Marine and Theatre. Rs. 28-8. Cash Rs. 25.
Price complete with Brown Leather case and belt fittings.

MARCKS' PRISMATIC SPORT BINOCULARS.
This glass compares favourably both in optical and mechanical construction with the best. It is London made and is sold retail in London at £5'5.
Once carefully focussed on some distant object, all objects beyond 100 feet will be in focus.
Rs. 78-12-0 Cash Rs. 70.
Price includes case and shoulder strap.

MARCKS & CO., LTD.,
Jewellers, Watchmakers and Opticians.
BOMBAY & POONA.

EMPIRE OF INDIA
Life Assurance Company, Limited.

Head Office: BOMBAY.

Last year's business—Rs. 60,00,000.

INTENDING ASSURERS ARE INVITED TO COMPARE THE RATES AND CONDITIONS OF THE Empire of India Life Office WITH THOSE OF ANY OTHER COMPANY.

Before entering into a Contract for Life Assurance examine the ANNUAL REPORT AND BALANCE SHEET To satisfy yourself of the position of the Company.

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are so moderate that, at the usual ages for assurance, Rs. 1,200 or Rs. 1,250 may be secured from the first for a yearly payment which would generally elsewhere assure Rs. 1,000 only—**the difference of Rs. 200 or Rs. 250 being equivalent to an immediate and certain Bonus of 20 or 25 per cent.**

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E. F. ALLUM, *General Manager.*

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MOST EFFICACIOUS

For the cure of Gout and kindred complaints, such as Uric Acid Diathesis, Renal Calculi and Gravel and hereditary Uric Acid.

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(Sole Agents for Western India.)

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C. COLONNELLO SON & CO.,
105, MEADOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

WINES, OILMANSTORES AND PROVISIONS,
FRESH SUPPLIES MONTHLY.

SOLE AGENTS FOR INDIA FOR—

ANTIMALARIE RANA. The incomparable specific against Malarial Fevers prepared by the Chemist FRANCESCO RANA of Bari (Italy), and can be had from EDULJI BROS. and M. T. MADON and Co., Chemists, Arthur C. Market, Bombay.

High Class best PORTUGAL WINES from the well established House of Messrs. SANTOS AMARAL & Co., can be had from us at usual rates retail and in cases.

"15,000 MILES"
WITHOUT A PUNCTURE
FINE RECORD OF A SET OF
DUNLOPS.

GEORGE F. MASON, Esq., M. Inst. N.A., Lloyds Bank Buildings, Mount Stuart Square, Cardiff, wrote on 5th August, 1909, as follows:—

"I am sending you two covers, S10×100, half of a set of four Dunlops supplied to me three years ago. They have been in constant use, winter and summer, and run well over 15,000 miles, without trouble or a single puncture. . . . . The other two of the set are still on the car, and good enough from their appearance for another 1,000 miles at least.

As I said above, I have had no punctures during the whole three years . . . . . I think their record is unique."

REDUCED IN PRICES
FROM 1ST JANUARY 1910.

WRITE FOR NEW ABRIDGED MOTOR TYRE LIST.

THE DUNLOP PNEUMATIC TYRE CO., LTD.,
49, Apollo Street, BOMBAY, No. 1.

GEO. GAHAGAN & Co.,

ON GOVERNMENT LIST.

Engineers, Iron and Brass Founders, Metal and Timber Merchants and Contractors.

MANUFACTURERS OF - - -
Bridges, Girders, Roofs and Structural Work of all Kinds, Cast, Wrought and Mild Steel Work of the Heaviest Description, Plain and Ornamental Castings, Sanitary and Conservancy Appliances, Irrigation Requirements, &c., &c.

DESIGNS AND ESTIMATES - - -
furnished on Application.
Hydraulic Rivetting, Steam-hammers and Testing Plant used.

ERECTION OF - - - - - - -
manufactured Work imported or otherwise, Contracted for in any part of India.
We have of late added to our works some further heavy Machinery to enable us to meet all requirements.

SUPPLIERS OF - - - - - -
Engines and Boilers (Portable and Stationary), Pumps, Galvanized Steel Wire Ropes, Cast and Wrought Iron Pipes, Galvanized Plain and Corrugated Iron Plates, Bars, Angles, Tees, &c., in Steel and Iron, Tools, Water-Supply Fittings, Valves, Portland Cement, &c.

GEO. GAHAGAN & Co.,
OFFICES AND WORKS
Covering over 16,000 Square Yards.
Bellasis Road, Byculla, BOMBAY.

THE ASIATIC PETROLEUM Co., Ld.

Importers of:—

KEROSINE OIL.
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PARAFIN WAX, &C.

"SILVERLIGHT" CASE OIL 150° — FOR BUNGALOW USE.
"RISING-SUN" KEROSINE — FOR ALL ILLUMINATING PURPOSES.
"SHIP" BRAND KEROSINE — FOR LIGHTING SHOPS.
"COBRA AND SWAN" KEROSINE — FOR OIL ENGINES.
"SHELL" BRAND PETROL — HIGHEST WORKING RESULTS.
LIQUID FUEL — FOR DIESEL OIL ENGINES
"PESTERINE" — FOR PLAGUE PREVENTION

THE ASIATIC PETROLEUM Co., Ld.
GRAHAM'S BUILDINGS,
Parsi Bazaar Street, BOMBAY.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTICE.

MESSRS. A. ABID & CO., Hyderabad and Secunderabad, &c., hereby give notice to all whom it may concern that the service of Mr. D. F. Moos, as Manager of their Secunderabad Branch, CEASE from this date and his Power of Attorney is CANCELLED.

January 18th, 1910.

LIST OF ESTATES to which Letters of Administration have been granted to the Administrator-General, Bombay, and of Estates which have come under his charge :—

WILLIAM WILLIAMS, late a Conductor, Poona Mails, Great Indian Peninsula Railway, European.
FRANCIS XAVIER D'SOUZA, late of Bombay, Portuguese Inhabitant, a Butler.
CECIL DACRE MORE HOLBROOKE, late Captain, Royal Army Medical Corps, Poona, European.
SARAH, wife of Manasseh Jacob Manasseh, late of Bombay, Jewish Inhabitant.
AMIRBI, widow of Sadik Set Haji Wahadna, late of Bombay, Suni Mahomedan Inhabitant.
EDOUARD BAUDE DE BUNNETAT, late of Bombay, Ex-teacher, Dadar School, European Inhabitant.
RALPH ARTHUR PENRHYN CLEMENTS, late Major General (of the South Wales Borderers), Quetta, European.
MICHAEL JOHN MULCAHY, late of Bombay, a Sub-Inspector in the Bombay Municipality, European.
JOHANN HEINRICH JUNGMANN, late of Bombay, European Inhabitant.

All persons having Claims against, being indebted to, or holding property belonging to the abovenamed estates are hereby requested to state their Claims, pay debts and hand over such property to the Undersigned forthwith. All Claims must be sent to the Undersigned within one month from the date of this Advertisement. At the expiration of the said period the assets of the Estates will be distributed, and Claims received after that period, will not be recognised.

J. SANDERS SLATER,
Administrator-General.

ADMINISTRATOR-GENERAL'S OFFICE, HIGH COURT, BOMBAY, THE 20TH DAY OF JANUARY, 1910.

BOMBAY RACES.

9TH 12TH, 14TH, 16TH and 19TH, FEBRUARY, 1910.

OWNERS are reminded that 3rd and Final ENTRIES CLOSE on TUESDAY, 25th January, 1910.

CECIL GRAY,
Secretary, W. I. T. C.

Bombay, 18th January, 1910.

NOTICE.

WHEREAS the Undersigned VOLKART BROTHERS of Karachi, acquired in or about the year 1895, for and on behalf of the SIND HYDE-[illegible] COTTON [illegible] Co., a piece of land situated [illegible] bearing [illegible] dealing [illegible] one-fourth, in the said Survey Nos.

And whereas it has been further represented that the said Esmailjee Ebrahimjee Nagree by a deed of sale bearing date 17th September, 1906, purchased the three-fourths share of the deceased Jehangir Hormusjee, from his Executor Pestonjee Jehangir Modi, and thus became entitled to the whole of the said Survey Nos.

And whereas the said Esmailjee Ebrahimjee Nagree having died his Executrix Bai Rakhibai by her constituted Attorney Caderbhai Esmailjee Nagree and his executor Caderbhai Esmailjee Nagree, have now called upon the undersigned Volkart Brothers to transfer the said numbers to their names.

This is to give notice that objections to the said transfer by any one concerned in the estate of either Jehangir Hormusjee or Esmailjee Ebrahimjee Nagree should be sent to the Undersigned within a week from the publication hereof, failing which the transfer asked for will be effected.

VOLKART BROTHERS.

Karachi, 13th January, 1910.

BOMBAY RACES.

The Renowned

WINNER-FINDER,

GRAPHIEL,

WILL be present at the Bombay Meeting shortly when some startling predictions will be made. Graphiel's System means to you

GRAND WINNERS!
GRAND PRICES!

This is an opportunity of a life time. Embrace it. Temporary office notified hereafter.

A WISE TURFITE

Has said, "that you can make a fortune quicker on the Turf than in any other sphere of life—if you back winners!" Graphiel's sterling intelligence, which is astral, is without a parallel in sporting winners!!!

THE LATEST! VERY LATEST!!

BOMBAY RACES.

2nd January, 1910.

"I am glad to inform you that I pulled off Rs. 441 to 10 Win and Rs 73 to 10 place on Milner II on Tote. If I had been more attentive to combination 3 3 1 could have pulled off a good amount. I was afraid of good form and low weight of Not Yet."

Bombay constituent working on Graphiel's System in accordance with rules laid down in Gramphiel's booklet, "Everyman His Own Winner Finder," has been doing well in other events also!

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NOTICE.

Timber Sleepers.

TENDERS are invited for the SUPPLY of 1,00,000 (one lakh) METRE GAUGE SLEEPERS of any of the following destriptions, which will be received by the Manager and Engineer-in-Chief at his Office, at Bhavnagar Para, by noon on Monday, 31st January, 1910 :—

SQUARE SLEEPERS 6' by 8" by 4 1/2" of :—
Indian Sal or Deodar
Western Australian :—Hill Grown Jarrah.
New South Wales, Tasmanian, Queensland. } Mixed hardwoods.

JAVA TEAK—

HALF ROUND SLEEPERS 6' by 9" (minimum width at base) by 4 1/2" (minimum thickness) of Jodka Teak or Java Teak.

Deliveries of SEA BORNE SLEEPERS either all at Bhavnagar Bandar or 70,000 at Bhavnagar Bandar and 30,000 at Veraval Bandar.

Deliveries of Sal and Deodar sleepers at any Railway Station (to be named).

Supply to commence in March, 1910, and to be completed at the rate of 20,000 per month by the end of July, 1910.

Particular and conditions of supply can be had on application to the Undersigned, on payment of Re. 1.

K. R. VACHA,
Store-Keeper,
B.G.J.P. Railway.

Bhavnagar Para,
Dated 10th January, 1910.

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DURING the hot steamy Weather, when your Glasses persist in falling of your nose a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own nose will be found a great boon.

They are self-adjusting.
There is nothing to break.
They are always Horizontal.
They are the acme of comfort and very strong.
No slipping off the Nose.

Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting :—

Nickel, Rs. 3-8. Gold, Rs. 25.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,

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PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTICE.

Sassoon Mechanics' Institute.

LIEUT.-Col. W. B. BANNERMAN, M.D., I.M.S., will deliver a LECTURE at the Institute, on THURSDAY, the 27th January, 1910, at 6-30 P.M.

SUBJECT :—"THE POISONOUS SNAKES OF INDIA," with specimens and Lantern Slides.

The Lecture is open to the public.

G. F. CHALK,
HONORARY SECRETARY.

NOTICE.

THE following STREETS will be CLOSED to WHEELED TRAFFIC, on FRIDAY, the 21st instant, after 11-30 P. M., and SATURDAY, the 22nd instant, after 2-30 P.M., till the Tabut Processions have passed :—

Parel Road.—From J. J. Hospital to Paidhuni.
Paidhuni Road.—From Parel Road to Khadak.
Erskine Road.—From Parel Road to Null Bazar Chowki.
Khoja Street.—From Null Bazar Chowki to Grant Road.
Doctor Street.—From Null Bazaar to Suleman Chowki, Grant Road.
Grant Road.—From Two Tanks to J. J. Hospital corner.
Bapu Hajam Street.—Ghogari and Kazi Mohollas.
Huzria Moholla.—Temker and Teli Mohollas.
Kalbadevi Road.—From Money School to Paidhuni from 3-30 to 6 p. m. on Saturday the 22nd instant only.
Frere Road.—From Carnac Bridge to Modi Bunder after 5-30 P. M. on Saturday the 22nd instant.

S. M. EDWARDES,
Commissioner of Police.

Police Commissioner's Office,
Bombay, 20th January, 1910.

BANKS.

THE BANK OF BURMA, LD.

Subscribed Capital..... Rs. 20,00,000
Paid up Capital ..... „ 17,55,000
Reserve Fund ..... „ 1,80,000

LONDON BANKERS—PARR'S BANK, Ld., and WILLIAM DEACON & Co., Ld.

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F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.

Standard Buildings, Bombay, Sept. 1908.

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CAPITAL .....Rs. 25,00,000

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BRANCHES:—Bombay and Lyallpur.

LONDON Bankers:—Parrs Banks Ltd.

AGENCIES:—London, Constantinople, Cairo and in all the Principal towns in India.

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Managing Director.

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SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL
Rs. 1,00,00,000

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Managing Director

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RESERVE FUNDS ..... „ 15,900,000

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Note the Prices:—Stalls, Rs. 4, 3 and 2; Dress Circle, 1st two Rows, Rs. 4; other Rows, Rs. 2 and Re. 1. Gallery, annas 8.

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FANCY DRESS BALL
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ILLUMINATED GARDEN,

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PAREL.

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Extra Ladies, Re. 1 each.

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DARRACQ.—12 H.P., 5 seats	3,000
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Do. —8 H.P., 4 seats	2,600
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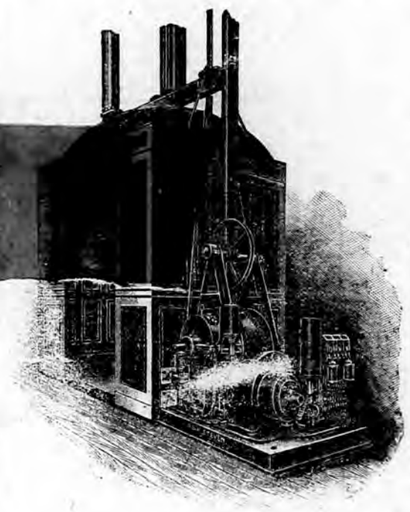

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RAMNARAIN HURNUNDRAI, Esq., (of the firm of Hurnundrai Ramnarain, Bombay.)
The Hon'ble Mr. IBRAHIM RAHIMTOOLA, C. I. E.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

INTEREST is allowed on Daily Balance from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not amount to Rs. 2 per half year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Amounts for 12 months are received at 4½ per cent. and for other periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

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DOCKYARD.

H. M. S. Redbreast....Lieut Tisdall ..... Royal Navy
H M S Proserpine...Capt J T Marshall... .....R Navy
R M S Sphinx .....Comdr N Harvey ..... R Navy
H M S Hyacinth.....Capt Dick ....Flagship
R I M S Dufferin...Comdr A J Marsack ...R I Marine
Plassy... .....Capt F B S Nolley .....Transport
I M S Hardinge . Comdr M W Farewell...R I Marine

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—Jan. 21.

A'avi.....2321 Hill..... .....
Anglo-Canadian.....2680 Pearse..... .....
Arabia.....4167 Leigh ..... P & O S N Co
Britannia.....1969 Hales ..... Bo & H S & Co
B'ake .....2896 Hill..... W & A Graham & Co
Caledonia .....8529 W Hayward .....P & O S N Co
City of Vienna.....29 6 Greenham..... .....
Dalton.....2268 Hope .....P and O S N & Co
Dunedal Hall.....2534 Browne..... .....
Exalmoor.....198 Lascles.....T Morrison & Co
Highland Monarch...2350 Dalziel..... M M & Co
Koranna ..... 2267 Beare .. ..
Kingsway.....2320 Griffiths..... T Morrison & Co
Lings..... ....951 Rothwell..... M M & Co
Markgraf.....2325 Tinui.....Jeddah..... .A Strendes
Nawab.....2041 Corkhill.....Turner Morrison & Co
Nadari.....1168 Gore..... B & P S N Co
Raithmoor .....6990 Evans .....
Shah Navaz.....2522 Mitchell..... B and H S N Co
Salsette.....2391 Hayward.....Aden ...P & O S N Co
Strathairly.....2783 Mahon ... W & A Grahm & Co
Umta .....3192 Phillips .....M M & Co
Warora.....2595 Tipper ..... M M & Co

VESSELS IN DOCK.—Jan. 21.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Dest.	Date.	Agents
B Etonian	2144	D avies	Antwerp	1-2	M M & Co
D & E Chapra.	3954	Hendrs n	Antwerp	22-1	M M & Co
F Ascot	2786	Booth	Baltimore	28-1	To Morrison & Co
H Somali	1615	Greiwe	Zanzibar	21-1	A Strandies
K Dalemoor	2572	Bruhn	Liverpool	22-1	W & A Graham & Co
M Iran	4066	Peabody	Kobe	22-1	Killick Nixon & Co
N Barrington Court	2833	Williams	Hull	23-1	W & A Graham & Co
O Castlemoor	2403	Angus	Farston	2	8-1 W & A Graham & Co
P Hazelmoor	1979	Liselles	Barrow	28-1	W and A Graham & Co
Q Clodmoor	2108	Mathews	Dunkirk	26-1	T Morrison & Co

Offside 2.

Earl of Carrick	2550	Rennit	Dunkirk		H J Jan Mahomed

H. W. P. D.

Netravati	699	Hoosein	Mangalore	21-1	Bo S N & Co Ld
Bahadur	829	Fakeera	N F		B S N & Co
Mahsaudi	547	Ahmed	(repairing)		B S N Co Ld

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Koerber.....3157 Forsti..... A L S N & Co
2 Clan Murray...3120 East...Hamburg...5-2 J Finlay & Co
3 Adamsturm...4999 Seibji. .....Karachi ... 27-1... W & A Graham & Co
4 Takasaki Maru...2913 A M cker...Kobe...31-1... N Y Kaisha
5 Queenmoor.....2409 Helmrich...Antwerp...25-1... T Morrison & Co
9 Ujina.....3427 ...Hil...N F...N F M N Co S N & Co Ld
10&11 Nippon .....4014 G Tarabochia... Kober...24-1 A L S N & Co
13 Oceana.....3507 Bruce..... P & O S N Co
14 Dwarka...759 Moxon...Boschra...27-1...M M & Co
15 Fernmoor.....1991 Adams..... Antwerp.....25-1 W & A Graham & Co
16 Ludgate.....2390 Nicholson..... Antwerp 29-1... T Morrison & Co

H. W. V. D.

Lhasa...	941	McDiarmid	Karachi	21-1	M M & Co

M. W. D. D.

Bucentaur.....	2234	Partus.			T Morrison & Co

ARRIVALS.

Jan.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
21	City of Vienna s...	Greenhorn ...	Jeddah, Jan 7
	Arabia s	Leigh	Aden Jan. 11
	Kingsway s	Griffiths	Liverpool, Dec17
	Markgraf s	Tinui	Jeddah, Jan. 9
	Anglo-Canadian s	Pearse	London, Dec. 23
	Dunedal Hall s ..	Browne	Calcutta, Jan. 9

DEPARTURES.

Jan.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
21	Marquis Bocquchams	Damianovich.	Trieste
	Cartagnion s	Jones	Dunkirk
	City of Manchester	Frindlay	Liverpool
	Somali s	Greive	Zanzibar

The following vessels began to load on Friday:—
Steamer Arabia for London.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The P. and O. steamer Delhi with the China and Australian Mails is expected to arrive in Bombay at 9 a.m. on Sunday.

DAILY EXPORTS, JANUARY 21.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Dalemoor s—25 bales wool N Khatau, 125 bales wool D Nagji and Co; 18 bales wool E D Sassoon and Co; 77 bales wool M Ramjidas, 124 bales cotton Ralli Bros.

FOR LONDON.

Arabia s—24 cwts bees wax J M Rehmtoola, 10 bales skins P E Boyce and Sons, 5,701 cwts cottonseed A Khimji, 110 bales hemp J N Kapadia and Co; 30 cases opium P and O S N and Co; 43 cwts condiments N K Jassawalla, 246 cwts condiments M. Poonjiaji and Sons, 154 cwts chutney F Nowroji.

FOR HULL.

Barrington Court s— 4,000 cwts cottonseed L Drefuss and Co; 8,001 cwts cottonseed L Pragji.

FOR NEW YORK.

Arabia s—6 bales carpets Latham and Co.

FOR MSTYN DEEPS.

Raithmoor s—1,900 tons manganese ore R A Wills.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Clodmoor s—927 bales cotton and 6,187 cwts nigerseed Ralli Bros, 2,000 cwts nigerseed and 800 cwts groundnuts Volkart Bros.

Earl of Carrick s—1,935 bales cotton Volkart Bros, 400 cwts buffalo horns E Mahomed.

FOR LEITH.

Etonian s—44,250 cwts cottonseed, A Khimji.

FOR HAVRE.

Queenmoor s—1,000 cwts linseed, Volkart Bros; 250 bales cotton, E Spinners and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Queenmoor s—55 bales cotton, The New Mofussil and Co; 96 bales cotton waste, W Wolf and Sons; 50 bales hemp, P Bhimji; 330 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co; 970 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 1,410 bales cotton, The Bombay and Co; 2,001 cwts teelseed, J Fashirl.

Ludgate s—1,000 cwts groundnuts, and 2,000 cwts rapeseed, Volkart Bros; 55 bales cotton, G Dosa and Co; 622 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 660 bales cotton, The Bombay and Co.

Etonian s—1,001 cwts myrabollams, S Cooverji and Co.

Fernmoor s—500 tons manganese ore, S Smidt and Co; 3,100 cwts castorseed, and 960 cwts teelseed, Ralli Bros.

Chupra s—200 cwts gum, P Jaithabhoy; 240 bales cotton, A Moritz and Co; 410 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

FOR HAMBURG.

Clan Murray s—440 bales cotton, P Visram and Co; 2,000 cwts ajwanseed, Volkart Bros; 330 bales cotton, M Bhimji; 10 bales cotton, A Blaschek and Co; 310 bales cotton, A Moritz and Co.

Adamsturm s—328 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 55 bales cotton, Walter Pavri and Co; 110 bales cottonfly, W L Patinge and Co; 250 cwts olibanum, 250 cwts myrabollams and 111 cwts gum, P Jaithabhoy; 100 bales cotton, A Moritz and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Koerber s—224 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 385 bales cotton, P Visram and Co.

FOR MANCHESTER.

Arabia s—73 bales twist, Greaves Cotton and Co.

FOR BREMEN.

Adamsturm s—110 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.

FOR HONGKONG.

Takasaki Maru s—500 bales cotton, C Ebrahim and Co; 600 bales twist, S J David and Co; 158 bales twist, D Sassoon and Co.

Delta s—500 bales twist, S J David and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Nippon s—200 bales cotton, W Wolf and Sons; 342 bales twist, D Sassoon and Co.

Takasaki Maru s—500 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 400 bales twist, S J David and Co.

Delta s—960 bales twist, S J David and Co; 160 bales twist, M B Kaisha.

FOR KOBE.

Iran s—500 bales cotton, The Japan Cotton Trading and Co; 27 bales cotton, M B Kaisha: 300 bales cotton, Vatcha Ghandi and Sons; 400 bales cotton, R D Master and Co; 200 bales cotton, A Blaschek and Co; 500 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

Takasaki Maru s—500 bales cotton, M B Kaisha; 1,600 bales cotton Volkart Bros; 750 bales cotten, Ralli Bros.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Takasaki Maru s—700 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 700 bales cotton, Glazbrook and Co.

Nippon s—300 bales cotton, M B Kaisha; 100 bales cotton, The Japan Cotton Trading and Co.

Iran s—77 bales cotton, H N Madraswalla and Co.

FOR OSAKA.

Iran s—300 bales cotton, The Japan Cotton Trading and Co.

Takasaki Maru s—200 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

S S Woods 2,460 tons, Captain W Hughes, sailed for Dunkirk on 8th day of January with 5,504 bales cotton and the following cargo:—

FOR HAMBURG.

115 bags gum, M M and Co: 500 bags ajwanseed, Baur and Krause; 1,334 bags teelseed, 415 bags poppyseed, 1,231 bags linseed and 2,560 bags groundnuts, L Drefuss and Co; 1,581 bags mowraseed, J Fachiri; 1,260 bags myrabollams, S Cooverji and Co; 1,066 bags teelseed Ralli Bros; 842 bags ajwanseed, Volkart Bros; 212 bags teelseed, Killick Nixon and Co; 1,270 bags teelseed, A Blaschek and Co: 960 bags myrabollams, A Khimji; 920 bags myrabollams, W Bechar; 17 bags oil cake; P K Lalkaka; 620 bags myrabollams, T Nursey; 55 bales cotton, The New Mofussil and Co; 110 bales cotton, A Framji and Co; 550 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 440 bales cotton, Glade and Co; 660 bales cotton, A Moritz and Co; 414 bales cotton, P Visram and Co.

FOR DUNKIRK.

1,720 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 110 bales cotton, The New Mofussil and Co; 220 bales cotton, Diwadker and Co; 550 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co; 220 bales cotton, Brier-de-Saone and Co; 330 bales cotton, The Bombay and Co; 55 bales cotton, J A Begbie and Co; 110 bales cotton, Glazbrook and Co; 500 tons manganese ore M Doonger; 1,000 tons manganese ore, S Smith and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

8 cases almonds, 404 cases wet dates and 65 bags gum, M M and Co; 618 bags teelseed, 1,600 bags mowraseed and 1,024 bags groundnuts, E Drefus and Co; 12,887 bags teelseed and 1,560 bags groundnuts, J Fachiri; 9,334 bags teelseed, E D Sassoon and Co; bags linseed Volkart Bros.

IMPORTS.

S S Naderi, 1,168 tons Captain P H Gorl arrived in harbour on Thursday from Zanzibar with the following cargo:—
30 brass and copper, 12 lead, 5 nakhla shells, 181 cottonseed, 73 gum copal, 5,619 cloves, 19 old, metal, 39 castorseed, 1 coffee, 147 oil cakes, 2 cottons, 29 betelnuts, 862 colombo wood, 29 cloves stems, 116 ivory, 4 rinbo horns, 9 moyteth, 6 tortoise shells, 195 fish, 508 cowri 85 sim sim, 44 soap, 2 kadly, 1 gum myrh 12 gum.

S S Markgrof 2,325 tons Captain W Tiani, arrived in harbour on Friday from Jeddah with balat. Arabia 4167 tons Captain T Leigh, arrived in

S S harbour on Friday from Aden with cargo of 147 gold coins, 54 gold bullions, 34 bar gold, 1 specie, 40 ivory, 54 flour and 2 piece goods.

OPIUM.

FROM CHITOR.

7 Tilakchand Hukamchand.

FROM INDORE.

18 Tilakchand Hukamchand, 200 E D Sassoon and Co.

FROM UJJAIN.

9 Harnandrai Ramnarayan.

FROM KOTAH.

100 E D Sassoon and Co.

THE SERVICES AT HOME.

INDIA OFFICE—JAN. 7.

ARRIVALS REPORTED IN LONDON.

Major B H Deare, B
Mr J E Houldey, B Cov
Mr E H Bruce, B
Mr E Cooke, B
Mr T B Hill, B
Mr B B Osmaston, B
Mr M P Schembry, B
Major T S Watson, I M S, M
Rev W A Lowsley, M
Rev E S J D'Alessio, Bo
Col E T Paul, 6 K E O Cav
Col F St D Skinner, A A G, Southern Army
Col C W Jacob, 106 Prs
Col R Wapshare, A A G, Army H Qrs
Col G Y Crommelin, I A
Col F G Delamain, I A
Lieut Col W H Savage, 1-3 Q A O G R
Lieut-Col H St G Thomas, 84 Punj
Major F W Saunders, R E
Major V Murray, R E
Major G E D Bizzie, 25 Cav
Major H A Hale-Thompson, 1-1 G R
Major R L Carnegy, 2-9 G R
Capt A G Murray, Mil Accts Dept.
Capt F C Hirst, I A
Capt A W M Rae, 14 Sikhs
Capt G W S Sherlock 1-5 G R
Capt H W F Bicketts, 93 Burma L Inf
Capt W L J Carey, R A
Capt H E B Reed, 2-39 Garh R
Capt G A Trent, Supt of Gymkhana, Poona
Capt R W D Elliot, 7 G R
Capt C H Cross, I M S
Lieut J R F Bale, R F A
Lieut G N G Mason, 84 Punj
Lieut R G Hinde, 124 Bel Inf
Lieut L F Bevington, 121 Prs
Lieut A F Simpson, 95 Russell's Inf
Lieut N M R Radcliffe-Smith, 44 Mer Inf
Lieut G L J, Cavendish, 97 Deccan Inf
Lieut G N Buckland, R A
Lieut S W Beeman, 2-6 G R
Engineer I G J Harvey, R I M

EXTENSIONS OF LEAVE.

Major C W H Symonds, I A, B, 6 mo M C
Mr E A Lawton, B, 3 mo M C
Mr S F Norman, jun, B, 4 mo M C
Brig Gen C H Westmorland, C B, Kurrachee Bde, to Feb 6, 1910
Capt F S Lindesay, 129 Bel, 2 mo M C

PERMITTED TO RETURN.

Capt A F Reid.n, 2-8 G R
Lieut F A G Roughton, 113 Inf

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcement of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender is Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as for very additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

BANDRA.

DEATH,

GODAVARIBAI—January 21, at "Laila Hall", Bandra, at 8 a.m., Godavaribai, the dearly beloved wife of Mr Tulsidas Keshavdas, ag d 25. Deeply regretted by a large circle of relatives and friends. Uthamna ceremony will be performed at her residence, on Saturday the 22nd inst at 10 a.m. (S.T).

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

MARRIAGE.

HYSLOP—BLOOD—January 15, at Ambala, Major Francis Hyslop, the King's Regiment, and Katherine Nicola, only daughter of the late Bagot Blood of Rockforest, Co. Clare.

EUROPE.

BIRTHS.

APLIN—Dec. 24, at Bloxham, Oxon, the wife of C. V. Aplin, of a daughter.
GRAY—Dec. 31, at the British Legation, Pekin, China, the wife of George Douglas Gray, M. D., of a son.
HANCOCK—Dec. 30, at Feldholm, Queen's Ride, Barnes, S. W., the wife of George C Hancock, M R C S, D P H, of a daughter.
MARSHALL—Dec. 26, at Seaview, Isle of Wight, the wife of Arthur H Marshall, barrister-at-law, of a son.
NICHOLSON—December 29, at 31 Pont Street, Lady Margaret Nicholson, wife of Reginald Nicholson, of a son.
ROBERTS—December 23, at West Malling, Kent, the wife of Horace Roberts, of a son.
RONALDSHAY—January 4, at 38 Grosvenor Street, W, the wife of the Earl of Ronaldshay, of a daughter.
SAUNDERS—Dec. 27, at Brampton Ash Rectory, Market Harborough, the wife of the Rev T B A Saunders, of a daughter.
STIRLING—January 4, at 33, Great Cumberland Place W, the wife of Major Charles Stirling, Royal Horse Art, of a daughter.
WHISTLER—Dec. 30, the wife of Rev Webster, W. Whistler Bovinger Rectory, Ongar, Essex, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

BAILLIE—KEMBLE—January 3, at Holy Trinity Church, Brompton, Hugh Frederick Baillie, Captain, Seaforth Highlanders, son of the late Lieut-Gen Duncan Baillie, Lochloy, Nairn, to Hilda Olive, daughter of H W Kemble.
CUTHBERTSON—CUMMING BRUCE—Jan 1, at St James's, Piccadilly, Edward B Cuthbertson, late Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders, to Cecily, widow of the late Capt the Hon J F Cumming Bruce, the Black Watch.
LYON—ELLIS—Dec 29, at St. James the Less, Plymouth, Capt O A Lyon, R A, to Violet Jenner, daughter of Mr Ellis.
MACADAM—HUTCHISON—Dec 22, at St James's, Piccadilly, Lieut-Col Walter MacAdam, R E, son of the late Lieut-Col T S MacAdam, to Mary Moor, daughter of W M Hutchison.
REEVES—SAUNDERS—Jan 4, at All Saints', Margaret Street, the Rev R F Reeves to Isabella Margaret, daughter of Col A A Saunders.
RIVINGTON—GIBSON—Dec 28, at Bath Abbey, George Sanster, son of Cap George Rivington, R N, to Emily, daughter of the late Rev Henry Gibson.
SATOW—THEIWALL—Dec 22, at St Mary's, Northchurch, Hugh Ralph Satow to Gwynedd Anne, daughter of Lieut-Col Eubule D Thelwall.
SCOTT—FITZJOHN—Jan 1, at St Andrew's, Oddington, Islip, Oxon, Guy H Guillum Scott, to Anne Dorothea, daughter of the Rev T L Tudor Fitzjohn, M A, J P.

DEATHS.

AWDRY—Jan 4, at Winchester, William Awdry, late Bishop in South Tokyo, Japan, aged 67.
BEDWELL—Dec 26, Emily, wife of Staff Comdr E P Bedwell, R N, Southsea, aged 69.
CHURCH—Jan 4, at 216 Cromwell Road, London, S W, Col George Earl Church, F R G S, aged 74.
COURTENAY—Jan 2, at Southtown House, Kenton, Devon, Major George Henry Courtenay, late 60th Rifles, aged 93.
DAVY—Dec 30, at sigmouth, Daniel Bishop Davy, late Capt Rifle Brigade, aged 76.
LEWIS—Dec 31, at Plas Penydarren, Merthyr Tydvil, Col David Lewis, V D, J P, honorary Colonel 5th batt Welsh Regt, aged 66.
RODNEY—Dec 29, at 93 Denmark Hill, Lord Rodney, aged 52.
STRICKLAND—Dec 31, at Hildenley, Malton, Sir Charles William Strickland, Bart aged 90.

H. T. BINKS,
UNDERTAKER
AND
MONUMENTAL SCULPTOR,
Parel Road, Chinchpoogly, Bombay.
TELEPHONE NO. 947.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY

Excelsior Cinematograph, 7, 8 30, 10 and 11 p. m.
Skating Rink, Fancy Dress Carnival.

Maxim: "To him that wills, the way is seldom wanting."—Old Proverb.

SCALDED TO DEATH.—On Tuesday morning Bhowoo Murin, a sweeper employed in the Manockji Petit Mill, accidentally fell into the hot water tank and was severely scalded. He was removed to hospital where he succumbed to the injuries.

A MEMORIAL MEETING.—To-morrow (Sunday) at 4-30 p. m., there will be a public meeting of the Goan Community of Bombay at the Framji Cawasji Hall, Dhobi Talao, to take steps to perpetuate the memory of the late Mr. L. Mascarenhas, editor of the "Anglo-Lusitano" and a most prominent member of the Goan Community. H. E. Viscount de Wrem, Consul-General for Portugal, has kindly consented to preside.

FIRE ALARM.—Great deal of excitement prevailed amongst the occupants of the Mohamed Building, Hornby Road, yesterday afternoon, when smoke was seen issuing from the lining department of Messrs. John Roberts and Company. The "dirjis" were at work and it is alleged one of them threw a lighted "bidee" which ignited the loose cotton lying there. The Fort fire engine and the petrol fire extinguisher were quickly on the scene, but they were not requisitioned. The fire was extinguished by the employes of the firm and the damage is estimated at Rs. 600.

BAND AT THE BOMBAY GYMKHANA.—By kind permission of Lieut. Col. B. E. Pigott, V. D., and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battalion, B. B. and C. I. Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps, will play the following programme of music, under the direction of Mr. H. C. Dane, commencing at 6-15 p. m. to-day (S. T.):—

March	The Austrian Army ..... Urbach
Overture	Haydee ..... Auber
Selection	Haddon Hall ..... Sullivan
Valse	Jungherren Tanze ..... Gung'l
Selection	The Arcadians ..... Monckton
Intermezzo	Folie Bergere ..... Lucas
Danse Characteristique	Lubby Lulu ..... Fletcher

MUSIC AT THE ESPLANADE.—By kind permission of Col. W. R. P. Wallace and officers of the 1st Gloucester Regt. the Band will play the following programme of music at the direction of A Y Hawkes, Bandmaster, this evening:—

March	El Capitan ..... Souza.
Overture	Margherita D'Anjou ... Meyerbeer.
Serenata	Moonlight ..... Moret.
Descriptive	A Highland Scene ..... Moore.
Ga otte	La Comtesse ..... Dodwell.
Valse	Language des fleures ... Roberts.
Selection	The Messenger Boy ... Caryll.
Reverie	La voix des Cloches ... Lugini.

BAND AT THE COMMERCIAL GYMKHANA.—By kind permission of Lieut.-Col. H. E. Mead and the Officers, the Band of the 116th Mahrattas will play the following programme of music to-day at 6 p.m. under the direction of Mr. A. W. Malfiggiani:—

March	H. M. S. "Pinafore" ... Sullivan.
Valse	Souge d' Automne ..... Joyce
Selection	La Poupee ..... Audran
Egyptian Serenade	Amina ..... Linoke
Valse	Rouge et Noir ..... Lotter
Siamese	Patrol ..... Linoke

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

HIGH COURT.

ORIGINAL SIDE.

THE BOMBAY BANK CASE.

Full Text of the Judgment.

NANDLAL THACKERSEYDAS VS. THE BANK OF BOMBAY AND OTHERS.

A summary has already been given of the decision of the Appellate Court, delivered in this case by the Hon'ble Sir Basil Scott, Chief Justice. It was an appeal filed by Nandlal Thackerseydas against the decision of the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Beaman. The following is the full text of the judgment delivered by the Chief Justice:—

Lakhmidas Narouji from 1900 till August 1903 carried on business in Bombay as a cotton merchant and mucadam—a mucadam in the cotton trade being a carting agent and warehouseman. He was in the habit, throughout that period of financing his business by means of loans and cash credits given to him by the Bank of Bombay upon the security of fully pressed bales of cotton stored in jettas (fair weather storage plots) or in godowns (covered warehouses) at Colaba. The jettas available to him for the storage of cotton in the beginning of 1903 were three continuous plots hired from the Port Trustees and situated at the cotton storage ground at Colaba. The three plots were numbered 51, 52 and 53. Plot 53 which was only a half plot, was hired by Lakhmidas in the name of the Bank, while 51 and 52 appear to have been hired in his own name. It is found as a fact by the learned judge of the original court, a finding which I accept as correct that jettas 52, 53 were the Bank's jettas. The Head Accountant of the Bank says that under the financial arrangements between the Bank and Lakhmidass, the Bank intended to keep all the bales brought on their jettas as security for what they had advanced to Lakhmidas. Similarly Lakhmidas says that all his bales were pledged with the Bank as he received them.

The plaintiff claims against the Bank under the following circumstances:—About two days before the 18th of February, 1903, Lakhmidas and a man named Damodar Jivraj were introduced to the plaintiff's moonim at the plaintiff's pedhi. Damodar said he wanted to do business in ready cotton which the plaintiff was to buy on his (Damodar's) account receiving margin money at the rate of Rs. 1,0.0 per hundred bales, commission at 8 annas and interest at 8 annas per cent. and Lakhmidas was to be the mucadam of all goods bought at a fee of 4 annas per bale to be paid by Damodar. These terms, except that providing that Lakhmidass should be the mucadam, were embodied in a written agreement on the 18th of February. About that time also the plaintiff's moonim and Damodar, together with Lakhmidass, visited the firm of Messrs. Wadia Ghandy and Coy., and had a more elaborate agreement drawn up, stamped and engrossed, which was not, however, execut ed.

It is the case of the Bank and is admitted by Lakhmidas that the latter was a partner with Damodar in this transaction, a case which is supported by the fact that he drew the cheque for the margin money payable to the plaintiff.

The plaintiff, in pursuance of the agreement, purchased on behalf of "Damodar Jivraj" 399 fully pressed bales of cotton which were duly entrusted to Lakhmidass for "Muccadami," that is for taking delivery and storing after weighing, but as the plaintiff's moonim says, Lakhmidas had no right to do anything with the goods after taking delivery but to store them. On being entrusted with the goods, Lakhmidas signed receipts for the same in the plaintiff's book to the effect that the bales had been kept 'anamat' (as deposit) in his jetta on the plaintiff's behalf. The plaintiff's moonim says that he did not know Lakhmidas before, except by sight. On behalf of the Bank, an attempt was made to contradict this in the cross-examination of Lakhmidass, as follows:—

Q.—Plaintiff entered into this transaction because they had confidence in you, not Damodar?

A.—I don't know, that must be so; they knew me more.

Q.—Did they not know that this business was being done by you in Damodar's name?

A.—They must have known.

This suggestion is, however, negatived by the partner in the name of Wadia, Ghandy and Coy, who took instructions for the formal agreement. He says: "From what ocourred on that occasion, I can say that Damodar was the real contractor. Damodar said he was going to buy and Lakhmidass corroborated him and that was also what had been said by Juggonnath" (plaintiff's moonim). The suggestion is, moreover, incredible. No business man in his senses would entrust the goods hypothecated to him for safe custody to the hypothecating debtor. The plaintiff's moonim says that after the purchase, he saw the bales in the jetha. Lakhmidass says that as soon as delivery was taken, the bales were placed on the Bank's Jetha. He adhered to this statement in spite of all attempts to shake him. He is corroborated by his servant Canji Jetha. The result was that the Bank at once obtained possession of the bales as pledgees under their arrangements with Lakhmidas. Lakhmidas failed in the following monsoon (August 1903) and it was then found that all bales held by him had passed into the possession of the Bank and were and should be lying in their godwns (the change from jetta to godown having been effected for protection from the monsoon.)

In consequence of the failure of the Bank to deliver up the plaintiff's bales on demand, this suit was filed. The learned judge dismissed the suit on the ground that the plaintiff's bales were validly pledged—Lakhmidas having made the pledge while he was in possession of the bales within the meaning of section 178 of the Contract Act. This decision is opposed to all Indian authority, of which there is no lack, as to the meaning of the word possession in section 178. It also overlooks the second proviso to the section which is in these terms:—'Provided also that such goods or documents have not been obtained, from their lawful owner or from any person in lawful custody of them by means of an offence or fraud."

Now upon the facts above stated, two things appear to me to be clear, first that the plaintiff was the lawful owner, with the property and the right to possession, having bought the goods and taken delivery of the same subject only to the equity of 'Damodar Jivraj' to take them over on paying the purchase money with interest, commission and mucoadamage; secondly that Lakhmidas having the extention of pledging the bales with the Bank obtained them from the plaintiff by promising to hold them as muccadum and thereby committed the offence of cheating as defined by section 415 of the Indian Penal Code. It follows that even if the learned judge's view of meaning of the word "possession" in section 178 were correct, the conditions did not exist which would give rise to a valid pledge.

Counsel for the Bank who did not contend for the view which found favour with the lower court, argued that Lakhmidas was the real owner and as such could and did validly pledge the bales. He relied upon the case of Babcock vs. Lawson 5 R. Q. B. D. 384. That was a case in which the plaintiffs who had a special property in goods as pledgees voluntarily gave up that property to the pledgor-firm and thus enabled them to deal with the goods as their own, unencumbered by the pledge. This abandonment of their special property by the plaintiff was held to protect the defendants who were subsequent bona fide pledgors, although the action of the plaintiffs had been induced by the fraud of the pledgors. I doubt if such a dicision would be possible in India in view of the second proviso to section 178, but the facts of the case are distinguishable from those now before the Court, for the present plaintiff never voluntarily parted with his property in the goods, his mucadum having attempted to deal with the goods without his knowledge. The line of defence which was ultimately adopted on behalf of the Bank was based upon the discovery, at a late stage, of entries in the books of Lakhmidas which indicated that the goods in question had been sold in or about June, 1903 by Lakhmidas and that delivery of them had been given from the Bank's godowns. It was argued that these sales were prior in date to any formal demand by the plaintiff and that on the authority of cetain "obiter dicta" of Bigham J. in United Credit Co., vs. Mersey Docks, it should be held that the Bank were not guilty of any conversion. It appears to me that the plaintiff cannot succeed in his contention. Lord Chelmsford in Hellins vs. Fowler 7 E. and I. App. 795 said: "Any person who, however, innocently obtains possession of the goods of a person who has been fraudulently deprived of them and disposes of them, whether for his own benefit or that of any other person, is guilty of conversion." The return of the goods relied upon by the Bank is a delivery to Lakhmidas' vendors, not a return of the bales to be held by Lakhmidas as plaintiff's mucadum free of any lien of the Bank. The Bank by this unauthorised and fraudulent act of their godown-keeper, Ardeshir, which in the stress of argument is now adopted and ratified, gave delivery to the plaintiff's vendees and would therefore be guilty of conversion even if he had not exercised dominion over the goods for months previously as security for advance to Lakhmidas. As I hold that the Bank obtained no valid pledge of the goods and are guilty of conversion, it is unnecessary to discuss questions raised in paras 10 and 11 of the plaint. The question whether Lakhmidas obtained the goods from the plaintiff by means of an offence or fraud within the meaning of second proviso to section 178 was not raised in the first court, and was only adopted by the plaintiff's counsel in reply at my suggestion. It was objected on behalf of the Bank that as the point had not been specifically raised at the original trial it should not be made the ratio decidendi, since the defendants might if they had had notice have given further evidence bearing on the point. I do not think there is any force in this contention. The Bank set up the case of a valid pledge in their written statement and must be taken to have adduced all evidence available to show that the conditions existed which made a valid pledge possible. The judgment about to be delivered by my learned brother is, however, confined to a discussion of points raised in the lower Court. I have considered it and the reasoning and conclusions have my full concurrence. It is also adverse to the defendants.

It is quite clear upon the authorities that the plaintiff is entitled to the value of the goods at the time of the conversion and in the absence of any evidence that the value of the goods at the time of the conversion is different from the value of the goods at the time of the payment from them, the amount, he is entitled, is the amount paid by the plaintiff on account of Damoder. As to the question whether the plaintiff is not entitled to the insurance paid on Damoder's account, it appears to us that he is. He was entitled to ensure the goods and he could not claim that insurance from Damoder until he returned the goods to him. He is therefore entitled to a decree for Rs. 34,225-5-9 together with interest at 9 per cent. per annum from the date of the suit up to the decree here and costs. Interests on judgment at 6 per cent. per annum.

POLICE NEWS.

PRESIDENCY MAGISTRATES' COURTS.

ESPLANADE.

Before Mr. J. W. S. Dracup, third Presidency Magistrate.

THEFT OF "DHOTARS."

Rahimtulla Latif, a Mahomedan, was charged with theft of two dhotars, a coat and a cup belonging to Tulsidas Damoder, residing at Bhendi Bazaar. It appeared from evidence that the complainant had left the property in the passage of his house on Wednesday night. He missed it the next morning. The same morning the accused was seen wearing one of the dhotars bearing the complainant's name on it, and was arrested. The accused pleaded not guilty, stating he had bought the dhotar in the Bazaar. He was convicted and as he had one previous conviction against him, was sentenced to four months' rigorous imprisonment.

PERMANENT WAY INSTITUTE.

Conference in Bombay.

THE delegates of the Permanent Way Institute Convention met on Friday morning in the Board Room of the G. I P. Railway offices, Mr. P. E. Keene, Chief Engineer, presiding.

The Secretary Mr. Moncriffe said that the first item on the agenda was to elect Council members, and he invited proposals from the delegates; as none were forthcoming the item was dropped and the second item discussed was the appointment of a General Branch Secretary and Treasurer.

Mr. De'Cruz moved that the institute should have a paid Secretary.

Mr. Allen seconded the proposition.

Mr. Moncriffe said he was unwilling to accept the proposed appointment of a General Branch Secretary and Treasurer. He explained that he was willing to accept the office, but, as he had already stated, his superior officers did not wish him to take it up as it would interfere with his regular duties and the best way to solve the difficulty was to appoint a paid Secretary as proposed.

The proposition was then carried unanimously.

Mr. Dalal then moved that Mr. Moncriffe be appointed Vice-President of the institute.

The Chairman, in seconding the proposition, observed that the suggestion was an excellent one.

On being put to the vote the proposition was carried unanimously and with acclamation.

The next resolution that was carried was that the remuneration of the Secretary be paid from voluntary subscriptions and if further funds were needed, they be drawn from the funds of the institute.

Mr. Ramaswamy, in course of a lengthy speech, urged the delegates to wire to Mr. Moncriffe's superior officers to obtain their permission to allow him to continue in his office as Secretary and Treasurer. As noboby seconded this proposal it fell through.

Mr La Touche, Editor of "The Journal," then explained the method of submitting articles intended for publication in that paper. He also invited them to send in short notes and queries regularly, which he said, would be published on the lines adopted by "The English Mechanic."

The members then discussed matters relating to screw spikes, dog spikes a type of coach screw in use on the Indian Midland Railway, a ferro concrete sleeper which is still in the experimental stage.

The work of this sessions was concluded in the afternoon and before the members dispersed, Mr. Moncriffe conveyed the thanks of the institute to Mr. Keene for presiding and for accompanying them on their visits. He also conveyed the thanks of the institute to Mr. La Touche for the great help he had given to the delegates.

Mr. La Touche, on behalf of Mr. Keene and himself, acknowledged sincerely the compliment and trusted that the institute would continue to flourish and increase.

Mr. De'Cruz, on behalf of the delegates, thanked Mr. Moncriffe for the able way in which he had carried out his duties.

A vote of thanks to the chairman terminated the proceedings.

THE CINEMATOGRAPH.

An excellent programme is offered this week to the patrons of the Excelsior Cinematograph, including some scenes of Biarritz and also portions of "Othello" taken in Venice so that the setting will be as realistic as one could possibly wish. There are several other comic and pathetic films which promise to be up to the standard which the proprietors have set. Owing to an unforeseen incident the "Burns Johnson Fight" will not be given at present.

SIR LOUIS DANE, according to the Government of India's scheme, has selected glass-making and pottery as industries to be

INDIAN ANARCHY.

In reference to the article in the "Times" on the murder of Mr. Jackson, from which we quoted recently, Col. W. F. Prideaux writes to our contemporary:—

"Every one who is interested in the maintenance of our Indian Empire must be grateful to you for the admirable article in Saturday's issue, in which you have dealt with the latest manifestation of Indian anarchy. You observe that at the root of the conspiracy of murder lies the organised license of an unbridled Press. This is perfectly true, but to get at the real origin of the present reign of anarchy in India I am afraid we shall find that, owing to the culpable weakness of our administration within recent years, the inferior race has lost that natural awe of the superior one which has hitherto been our greatest safeguard. Some of our methods of repression during the Mutiny may have been open to criticism, but at any rate they taught the native that the Englishman was not to be trifled with. For many years after that event in the wildest parts either of British India or of the native States the Englishman was exposed to fewer risks than he would experience in Piccadilly at the present day. Within forty years of the Mutiny the only important crimes against Englishmen—the murders of Lord Mayo and Mr. Justice Norman—were committed, not by natives of India, but by foreign Pathans from beyond the border. It was not until Lord Minto took over the reins of Government that this saturnalia of murder has begun.

"The question on which hinges the protection the English official, which, as you say, is the first duty of the Government of India, is by what means shall the prestige of the Englishman be restored. This can only be done by the Government clearly showing that it is their fixed intention to protect their agents, and the best means of publishing that intention is by indicating without any doubt that in their opinion their agents are highly valuable articles. A short Act should be passed not only empowering but compelling the Viceroy in Council to levy a heavy fine on any district in which the murder of an Englishman takes place. In the case of Mr. Jackson, for instance, a fine of two lacs of rupees might be levied on the district of Nasik, in which the murder was committed. Every native in the district should liable to it and should be made to pay according to his means. After deducting the expenses of collection the balance should be paid over to the representatives of the victim. This method of repressing crime would be completely in accordance with Indian ideas and traditions, and after thirty-five years' experience of the native character I venture to predict that it would only need to be put in operation once or twice to prove a complete success. The country at large would note that the Government placed a high value on the lives of their officials and of their countrymen in general, and were determined to protect them; the Englishman would regain his prestige, and the Administration would be rehabilitated not only in the eyes of the British community, but in those of the native States, in which, if private advices speak truly, the blindness and apathy of the Government are regarded in anything but a sympathetic manner."

The following very interesting letter, from Sir George Birdwood, appears in the "Times":—

Sir,—It is only a letter just received from a distinguished and thoroughly welf-informed Indian correspondent that moves me to solicit your indulgence in giving a place in your columns to this belated comment on Sir Richard Temple's letter on Pan-Hindooism in the 'Times' of the 27th ult. (quoted on p 15 of the last issue of the "Overland Mail"). Sir Richard Temple would seem to identify the motives of the murderers of both Sir Curzon Wyllie and Mr. Jackson. Sir Curzon Wyllie indeed fell "a victim to unreasoning national (? racial) hate" but the direct purpose of the well calculated and elaborately organised murder of Mr. Jackson was to paralise the efforts of the Government to suppress sedition and uphold law and order in India; the very purpose that prompted the murder in February last of the Hindoo Bengali, Mr. Biswas, by a Hindoo Bengali. Sir Curzon Wyllie's murder was an incident of Empire. Mr. Jackson's "touches the Arth," and the difference between them has to be clearly distinguished, for it is full of significances for the students of the science of government, and in special the government of Orientals by Occidentals. Sir Richard Temple and other Oriental experts could with great advantage at this interesting time tell us much of Pan-Hindooism before the revindication by Great Britain of Aryan supremacy in India; and how it was dealt with by the Moslem conquerors of the country; for, considering that more than one-half of the population of the Empire consists of Hindoos, a widely diffused, accurate knowledge of the immemorial objects and methods of Pan-Hindooism should be of more than academical interest, would, in fact, be most helpful to those of our statesmen and officials concerned with the administration of the Government of India. The disgraceful way in which we were surprised by the parallel outburst of Pan-Islamism in India in "the sixties and seventies" of the past century cost us the lives of Lord Mayo and Mr. Justice Norman.

Now the letter that has just come into my hands tells me that from October and November last certain temple ceremonies in various parts of India have been accompanied by the blowing, in a peculiar way of the sacred seashell, or chaukya (Turbinella rapa), the sacramental war trumpet of the ancient Hindoos (who always have been, and always will be, "ancient Hindoos" in the loftiest inspirations of the phrase), as a proclamation, well understanded of the people, of war in its intensest and most merciless forms against an offending alien Government. After these ceremonies the Hindoo mother of every family within sound of this trumpet of doom, if she has four sons, dedicates one of them to slay, or be slain by the nearest official of the Government that may have disturbed or outraged the faith of his forefathers. He is offered up by his mother as a last sacrifice to patriotism—in the transcendental ineffable meaning of the word among Hindoos, who under the inflaming denomination of "Sri Bharata regard India not as a mere earthly country but as absolutely a heavenly country, "the Kingdom of God!" If these Doondaves ceremonies are really being held over any extended area in India, as say in "Central India" or the "Southern Mahratt country"—which is my native country it is impossible to disregard the importance of them at this time. From the associations of my infancy the sound of that trumpet awakens echoes even within my heart of heart—my 'subliminal self.'

But let me not exaggerate. I have in the columns of the "Times" repeatedly protested that the so-called "unrest in India" has so far been confined to the English educated classes in India and the uneducated zemindars created by the permanent settlement, and so a few vakils who have greviously suffered in pocket as a temporary consequence of "the Partition of Bengal"; and that the only anxiety connected with it arises out of the manner in which the Government of India may be dealing with it. I remain of that opinion and more confidently than ever in view of the combined firmness and tact shown by the Viceroy and the Governor of Bombay in dealing with the sporadic outrages that have so far marked the course of the agitation. But if the Mahrattas once raise the cry of their religion being in danger, "the unrest in India" will at once take on quite another complexion, and demand measures for its settlement disgraceful to our statesmanship after the exercise of afree hand in India (the easiest country in the whole world to rule in peace and happiness and prosperity) of over 150 years.

Jan. 6.

TO END THE TORMENT OF PILES.

Nothing is more tormenting than piles. They make work almost impossible. It is agonising to move or sit down. Piles are dangerous, too, because if neglected they often lead to fistula. If you have piles, itching, bleeding or protruding, the earlier you begin with Doan's Ointment the easier your cure will be, and you will save yourself from untold misery and suffering. Doan's Ointment is a certain cure; it has triumphed in hundreds of cases where every other treatment has failed.

Mrs. S. Parker, of 10, Victoria Cottages, Milton Square, Margate, England, says:—"I am very pleased to tell you that I have received great good from Doan's Ointment. I suffered two years from piles; the bearing-down pains were dreadful, and I lost a lot of blood. Often I had to give up work and lie down, and at last I was obliged to seek medical advice. I got no better, however, and began to grow low-spirited and feeble.

"Hearing of Doan's Ointment I got some to try, and was surprised at the ease it gave me. I can now say it has done me more good than anything I have ever used, and I feel better than I have done for a long time. (Signed) (Mrs.) S. Parker."

1-2 years later Mrs. Parker wrote:—"I am glad to tell you that I am still free from the old trouble."

Doan's Ointment is sold by all medicine dealers and stores at Rs. 2 per pot, or 6 pots for Rs. 10-8-0 from Doan's Medicines, P. O. Box 20, Bombay.

THE "LONDON GAZETTE."

War Office Jan 4.
Regular Forces.
Commands and Staff

Brevet Col A E A Butcher, M V O, D S O, R A, to be assistant military secretary at Headquarters, vice Lieut-Col A Crawford, R A, whose tenure of that appointment has expired Jan 1; Lieut-Col A H B Cavaye, from the Half-pay List, to be a deputy-assistant adjutant and quartermaster-general vice Lieut-Col S Brewer, whose tenure of that appointment has expired Dec 24; Lieut-Col C B Little from a deputy-assistant adjutant and quartermaster-general, to be a deputy assistant adjutant general vice Major M F Halford, the York and Lancaster Regt, whose tenure of that appointment has expired Dec 28; Capt K L Buist, the Highland Light Inf, to be a recruiting Staff officer second class, vice Brevet Major J E I Masterson, V C, the Devonshire Regt, whose tenure of that appointment has expired Dec 21; Lieut E J B Hayes-Sadle, R E, to be aide-de-camp to Major-Gen Sir J R L Macdonald, K C I E, C B, commanding the troops in Mauritius Dec 18.

Establishments.

Staff College.—Col J E Gough, V C aide de camp to the King, to be a General Staff officer, first grade, vice Col F L Banon, whose tenure of that appointment has expired Dec 23.

Royal Military College.—Capt A L Moulton-Barrett, the Dorsetshire Regt to be an officer of a company of gentlemen cadets, vice Lieut A C L Theobald, R A whose tenure of that appointment has expired; Capt H J N Davis, the Connaught Rangers, to be an officer of a company of gentlemen cadets, vice Major C G Pack-Beresford, the Queen's Own Royal West Kent Regt, whose tenure of that appointment has expired Dec 23.

Royal Military Academy—Major H G Lloyd R A an officer of a company of gentlemen cadets Class A is advanced to commander of a company, vice Capt M R Walsh the Worcestershire Regt whose tenure of that appointment has expired; Capt W V Hume, the Prince of Wales's Volunteers South Lancashire Regt to be an officer of a company of gentlemen cadets, Class A vice Major H G Lloyd; Capt H C Woinfield, the Queen's Royal West Surrey and officer of a company of gentlemen cadets Class B is advanced to Class A vice Lieut F H L Oldnam R A whose tenure of that appointment has expired Capt C H Unwin the Duke of Wellington's West Riding Regt to be an officer of a company of gentlemen cadets Class B vice Capt H C Whinfield Dec 23 Capt H J A Mackey M V O R A from an officer of a company of gentlemen cadets Class A to be adjutant, vice Capt J G Dooner whose tenure of that appointment has expired Capt R Hoskyn R A to be an officer of a company of gentlemen cadets Class A vice Capt H J A Mackey M V O Dec 24 Capt Dudley S Collins R E an officer of a company of gentlemen cadets Class A to be commander of a company vice Capt C A Lyon R A whose tenure of that appointment has expired Lieut A G Leech R A an officer of a company of gentlemen cadets Class B is advanced to Class A vice Capt D S Collins Lieut F R Woolcombe R A to be an officer of a company of gentlemen cadets Class B vice Lieut A G Leech Dec 23.

Cavalry.

2nd Dragoons Royal Scots Greys—Lieut A B Winch is seconded for service with the Egyptian Army Nov 25.

15th The King's Hussars—Supernumerary Capt N J C. Livingstone-Learmouth is restored to the Establishment, vice J A S Balmain, retired Dec 29.

17th Duke of Cambridge's Own Lancers—Lieut P Phillimore to be captain, vice R A Coote, seconded; second Lieut D C Boles to be lieutenant, vice P Phillimore Nov 29.

Royal Regiment of Artillery.

Royal Horse and Royal Field Art—Major and, Brevet Col W A M Thompson is seconded for service on the Staff Dec 20; Major J E James retires on retired pay Jan 5; Supernumerary Major M C P Ward is restored to the Establishment, vice W H Onslow, promoted Jan 1 The undermentioned captains to be majors:—H S Seligman, vice P E Gray, promoted Dec 17 E B Macnaghten, vice E P Smith promoted Dec 18 Brevet Major J W F Lamont vice W A M Thompson Dec 20; the Hon G F Stanley, vice J E James; Capt F C Tyler retires on retired pay Jan 5. The undermentioned supernumerary captains are restored to the Establishment:—P F de B Kadcliffe, vice H S Seligman; T G Anderson, vice J W F Lamont Jan 1. The undermentioned supernumerary lieutenants are restored to the Establishment: F H L Oldham, vice C A Mortimore, seconded; A C L Theobald, vice C A G O'Malley, retired Dec 23, The undermentioned second lieutenants to be lieutenants under the provisions of Article 27 of the Royal Warrant for Pay and Promotion, 1907:—H E Pownall, C H Lemmon, C O'm Preston, G B Stopford, H G Collins, M E de D Goldman-Monk, A Q Arehdale, R A Allen, H C Lowry-Corry, W A J Simpson, the Hon I M Twes-leton Wyeham-Pienne, M Farrant, A G Cunniogham, L F H Mundy, H D Simpson, F B Benham, J B Gough. S N Custance H D Gale, A B Deprez, C E P Henderson, W E H Condon, K W Lee, E G Heath, V A H Taylor, G T Strickland (Dec. 20.)

Royal Garrison Art.—Supernumerary Lieut.-Col A Crawford is restored to the Establishment, vice E F Nelson, placed on the Half pay List (Jan 1.) Supernumerary Major H Y Leahy is restored to the Establishment, vice L D Jackson, promoted (Jan 1.) Supernumerary Cap C L Hickling is restored to the Establishment, vice J H Massie, D S O (Nov 3. The undermentioned second lieutenants to be lieutenant under the provi sions of Article 27 of the Royal Warrant for Pay and Promotion 1907:—F W Thicknesse, O E Fane, F S Halliday, M Mackles G G Keene A C Chapman C A Bingham. G T C Perram, A T W Taylor Dec 20 Capt J H Massie, D S O, to be adjutant, vice C L Hickling Nov 3.

Corps of Royal Engineers.

Major C de M Franklyn from the Half-pay List, is restored to the Establishment with precedence next below G A J Leslie Dec 16.

Foot Guards.

Grenadier Guards—Lieut H S J Streatfeild resigns his commission Jan 5 Lieut E J L Pike to be adjutant vice Capt the Hon A O W C W Forester Jan 1 Second Lieut G N Vivian to be lieutenant vice A de P Kingsmill resigned Dec 18.

Irish Guards—Lieut L A J Hamiliton to be capts tain vice the Hon J F Hepgurn-Stuart-Forbes-Teefusis appointed adjutant Dec 2.

Army Veterinary Service.

Army Veterinary Corps—Major F W Sharp, D S O, retires on retired pay; Capt A S Head retires, receiving a gratuity. The undermentioned to be lieutenants (on probation):—P J Malone, in succession to Capt H C Welch, seconded for service with the Egyptian Army; R F Bett, in succession to Major T Marriott, retired; Lieut P D Carey, from Royal Guernsey Art, vice R S Audas, seconded for service with the Egyptian Army; E G Turner, in succession to Major G C O Fowler, retired; G W Godwin, in succession to Capt E S Oliver, seconded for service with the Egyptian Army (Jan 5).

Queen Alexandra's Imperial Military Nursing Service.

Miss J M Clay, sister, resigns her appointment (Jan 5).

Army Pay Department.

Major F H Mackenzie, Staff paymaster, to be lieutenant-colonel (Jan 4).

Memorandum.

Col A J A Wright, C B, on completion of his period of service in command of the West Riding Division, Territorial Force, is placed on retired pay Jan 1; Brevet Col J E Gough, V C, aide-de-camp to the King, from the Rifle Brigade the Prince Consort's Own, to be colonel Dec 23. The undermentioned quarter-masters and honorary lieutenant are granted the honorary rank of captain:—J Robinson, the Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers; J H Hiland, the Loyal North Lancashire Regt Dec 30; A Morrison, Royal Army Medical Corps; W Taylor, the Cameronians Scottish Rifles Jan 3. The undermentioned native officers, Indian Army, to be granted honorary rank on retirement:—Risaldar Major Muhammad Ali Beg, sardar bahadur, 9th Hodson's Horse, as captain Oct 15, 1907; Subadar Major Zargun Shah, sardar bahadur, 55th Coke's Rifles, as captain Oct 30; Sardar Sawan Singh, sardar bahadur, 107th Pioneers, as lieutenant Feb 28th, 1906.

Admiralty, 3rd January,

Sub-Lieutenant Edward Reginald Mayo Geake has been promoted to the rank of Lieutenant in His Majesty's Fleet, Dated 15th February,

Royal Marine Artillery.

Lieutenant Hubert Richard Twiss to be Captain, under the provisions of Order in Council of 27th January, 1885. Dated 10th December,

Admiralty, 4th January,
Royal Naval Reserve.

In accordance with the Regulations for the Royal Naval Reserve—

Lieutenant Rupert Archibald has been placed on the Retired List, with permission to assume the rank of Commander, Dated 31st December,

Admiralty, 5th January,

In accordance with the provisions of Her late Majesty's Order in Council of 22nd February 1870. Lieutenant Robert Radcliffe Cooke has been placed on the Retired List. Dated 7th December,

Royal Naval Reserve.

The undermentioned Sub-Lieutenants to be Lieutenants:—

Charles Vere Price. Dated 6th November.

Frederic George William Newbery. Dated 3rd January,

Royal Naval Volunteer Reserve.

Acting Sub-Lieutenant Tennant Sloan Harvey has been confirmed as Sub-Lieutenant. Dated 8th Febrary 1908.

Admiralty, 6th January,

Royal Naval Reserve.

In accordance with the Regulations for the Royal Naval Reserve—

Lieutenant Arthur Ovington Cooper, R. D., has been placed on the Retired List, with permission to assume the rank of Commander. Dated 4th January,

Royal Marine Light Infantry.

Major and Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Godfrey Estcourt Matthews, on return from the Seconded List, to be supernumerary to the Establishment. Dated 6th January,

War Office, Whitehall, 7th January.

Regular Forces.
Commands and Staff.

Major John C. Crawford, The Manchester Regiment, to be a Recruiting Staff Officer (class II), vice Major J. G. Lowndes, The Loyal North Lancashire Regiment, whose tenure of that appointment has expired. Dated 4th January.

Major Godfrey Meynell, The King's (Shropshire Light Infantry), to be a General Staff Officer, 2nd Grade, vice Major M. C. P, Ward Royal Artillery, whose tenure of that appointment has expired. Dated 1st January.

Captain Hereward Wake, D.S.O., The King's Royal Rifle Corps, to be a General Staff Officer, 3rd Grade, at Head Quarters, vice Captain P. P. de B. Radcliffe, Royal Artillery, whose tenure of that appointment has expired. Dated 1st January.

Captain Douglas C. L. Stephen, Grenadier Guards to be Aide-de-Camp to Major-General A. E. Codrington, C.V O., C.B., Commanding London District. Dated 10th December,

Establishments.

School of Gunnery, Captain Henry A. Lewis, Royal Artillery to be an Instructor in Gunnery, 1st Class, vice Captain J. T. Dreyer, appointed an Assistant Superintendent of Experiments. Dated 1st January,

School of Musketry, Hythe, Lieutenant Reginald G. Clarke, The Queen's (Royal West Surrey Regiment), to be an Assistant Instructor, vice Captain H. W. Todhunter, The King's Own Scottish Borderers, who has vacated that appointment. Dated 1st January,

Ordnance Factories. Captain Charles J. D. Freeth, Royal Artillery, from 2nd Assistant Superintendent of Experiments, Experimental Staff, to be Assistant Superintendent of the Royal Small Arms Factory, vice Lieutenant-Colonel A. L. Tisdall, Royal Artillery, appointed Chief Inspector of Small Arms. Dated 1st January.

Inspection Staff, Lieutenant-Colonel Arthur L. Tisdall, Royal Artillery, from an Assistant Superintendent, Royal Gunpowder and Small Arms Factories, to be Chief Inspector of Small Arms, vice Major W. B. Wallace, The Suffolk Regiment, whose tenure of that appointment has expired, Dated 1st January.

Ordnance Board, Lieutenant Arthur F. B. Harvey, Royal Artillery, to be Officer for Range Tables (Research Department), vice Captain J. R. F. N. Maitland-Addison, whose tenure of that appointment has expired. Dated 1 January.

Cavalry.

1st Royal Dragoons, Supernumerary Captain The Honourable Christian H C Guest is restored to the establishment, in succession to Major E FitzG M Wood, D S O, who holds a Staff appointment Dated 22nd December.

18th Victoria Mary, Princess of Wales's Own Hussars, Second Lieutenant William Joyson to be Lieutenant, Vice C L Wood, promoted Dated 22nd December.

Remount Establishment, Major Henry M Ferrar retired pay, to be a Deputy Assistant Director of Remounts, vice Lieutenant-Colonel J B Beech, C M G, D S O, Scottish Horse Yeomanry, resigned. Dated 1st January.

Foot Guards.

Coldstream Guards, Lieutenant Raymond G. Wavell-Paxton resigns his Commission. Dated 8th January.

Infantry.

The Royal Warwickshire Regiment, Supernumerary Captain Ernest G. Sydenham is restored to the establishment on augmentation. Dated 15th December.

The Royal Fusiliers (City of London Regiment.) Captain Lyall Brandreth is seconded for service on the Staff. Dated 16th December.

The Suffolk Regiment, Captain Richard G. Coles is seconded for service under the Colonial Office. Dated 15th December.

Supernumerary Captain George P. Newstead is restored to the establishment, vice R. G. Coles. Dated 15th December.

The Prince Albert's (Somersetshire Light Infantry), Lieutenant Edward D. Bally to be Captain, vice H. Fitz W. Hardman, promoted. Dated 27th November.

The Royal Irish Regiment. The undermentioned Lieutenants to be Captains. Dated 22nd December.

Claude A. French, vice J. A. M. J. P. Kelly, D.S.O., deceased.

Charles J. Burke, vice T. B. Vandeleur, seconded.

The South Staffordshire Regiment, Lieutenant Percy F. Keene is seconded for service under the Colonial Office. Dated 15th December.

The Dorsetshire Regiment, The promotion to the rank of Lieutenant of Second Lieutenant Richard E. Partridge is antedated to 12th December, 1909, vice E. F. Ross, admitted to the Indian Army.

The Prince of Wales's Volunteers (South Lancashire Regiment), Supernumerary Lieutenant Francis W. M. Drew is restored to the establishment, vice St. V. F. Hammick, admitted to the Indian Army. Dated 8th December.

The Black Watch (Royal Highlanders), Captain Colin Mclean retires on retired pay. Dated 8th January.

The Duke of Edinburgh's (Wiltshire Regiment), Major Louis H. Warden to be Lieutenant-Colonel, vice Brevet Colonel C. H. M, Kirkwood, D. S. O., whose tenure of command has expired. Dated 6th January,

The Prince of Wales's (North Staffordshire Regiment), Lieutenant George Strongitharm resigns his Commission. Dated 8th January,

Princess Victoria's (Royal Irish Fusiliers), The undermentioned Second Lieutenants to be Lieutenants. Dated 22nd December,

Charles A. Grantham, vice H. B. Ward, resigned.

Duncan A. Davison, vice C. A. Grantham, admitted to the Indian Army.

Princess Loulis's (Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders), Supernumerary Captain Duncan J. Glasfurd is restored to the establishment, vice A. L. C Clarke, seconded. Dated 22nd December,

The Royal Munster Fusiliers, Lieutenant Charles H. Landey resigns his Commission. Dated 8th January,

THE CITY MORTALITY.

The Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours, ending at 6 a. m. yesterday, give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Plague. Deaths.	Total deaths from all causes
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	1	1	7
B Mandvi, Chukla, Oomerkhadi and Dongri	1	1	25
C Market Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao, and Kumbharwada	0	0	19
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpati, Walkeshwar, and Mahalaxmi	0	0	7
E Mazagon, Tarwadi, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	1	1	28
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	1	1	11
G Mahim and Worli	1	1	11
Water Division	0	0	0
Harbour	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	1	7
Total	5	6	115
Thisday last year	2	3	72

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Goethe's Faust.—Part II.

The Conquest of Malaria

One million deaths above the average!

That was last year's appalling record of Malaria in India, according to the evidence given at the recent Malarial Congress at Simla.

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Admirably as quinine answers in the acute stage of Malaria, it is, admittedly, of little use in that wasted condition of the system which doctors call Cachexia.

It is in Cachexia that Sanatogen stands supreme. As knowledge of its power spreads, the mortality from Malaria must decrease.

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Sanatogen has a profound influence in making red blood corpuscles, which increase at the rate of about half-a-million in every cubic centimetre of blood per fortnight, as innumerable doctors have proved.

The invigorating and revitalizing property of Sanatogen has been attested by nine physicians to nine Kings, Queens and Emperors, and has also been

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—Dr. E. Ott, writes: "I have been using Sanatogen for a number of years, with excellent results, notably in cases of convalescence when it was desirable to build up the strength, to stimulate the bodily functions, and to improve the circulation of the blood."

The Czar of Russia's Physician

—Dr. Ferchmin, writes: "My daughter, who is very nervous and anæmic, has greatly benefited by Sanatogen. Her appetite improved, her weight increased, and the colour of her skin became healthier."

The Emperor of Austria's Physician

—Dr. Kerzl, says:—"I have been using Sanatogen for years with splendid results, and recommend it continually and everywhere, because I am thoroughly convinced that it is an excellent tonic-food."

An exceedingly interesting pamphlet, "Malaria, Its Causes and Effects," has been written by a physician with a wide experience of this terrible complaint. The Sanatogen Co. will distribute, free of charge, a limited number of copies to those who will send a postcard mentioning this paper addressed to The Sanatogen Co. of London, Care of G.P.O., Box 226, Bombay.

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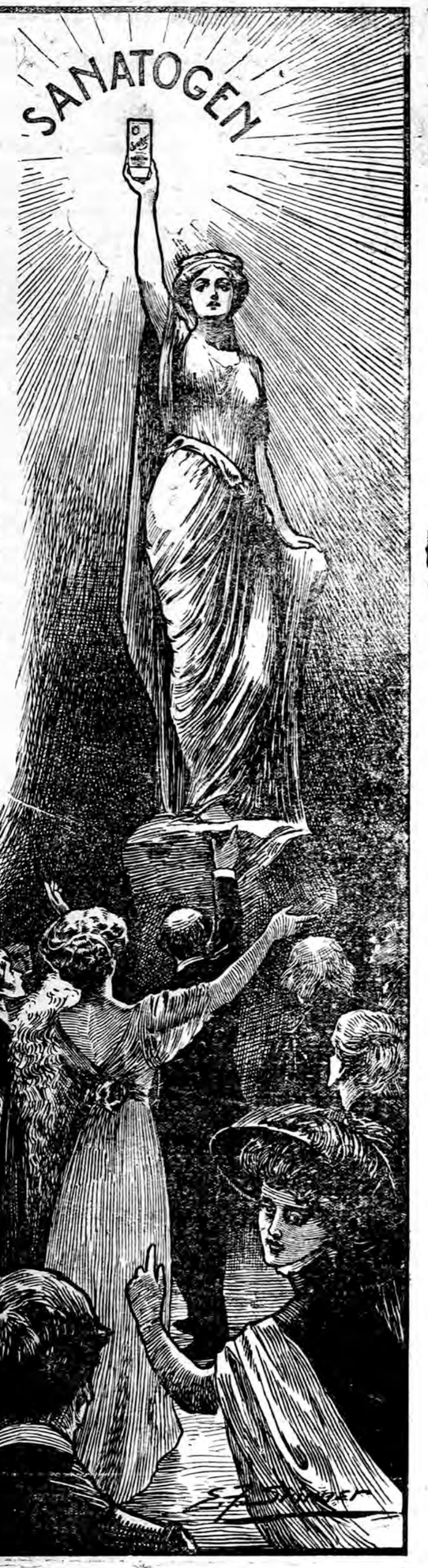

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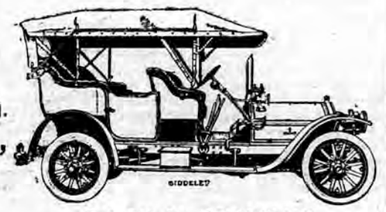

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SEDITION IN INDIA.

Viceroy's Circular Letter to Native Princes.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JANUARY 21.

In August last Lord Minto addressed a letter to the Nizam of Hyderabad and at the same time wrote similar letters to the other great Ruling Princes in India on the subject of sedition in the country. Replies were received from the Nizam and the Rulers of Kota, Bhopal, Bundi, Oudh, Devas, Tonk, Faona, Ratlam, Kishengarh, Udaipur, Kashmir, Dholpur, Rewah, Jodhpur, Mysore, Baroda, Gwalior and Bikanir, and the correspondence is now published in a special "Gazette."

The Viceroy's letter dated August 1909, to the Nizam, ran as follows:

VICEROY'S LETTER TO THE NIZAM.

From the Viceroy and Governor General of India to His Highness the Nizam of Hyderabad:—

Begins after compliments. "Now that seditious people have endeavoured to spread the nefarious doctrines in several of the Native States of India, I feel that it is desirable to address your Highness on the subject as those doctrines are subversive of internal peace and good government, the matter is one in which the interests of the Government of India and of the ruling Princes in India are identical and your Highness will, I am confident, agree with me that it is appropriate that we should exchange opinions on the subject with a view to mutual co-operation against a common danger. For although in your Highness's dominions there is no serious cause for anxiety at present, a result mainly due to the action of your Highness's in dealing with seditious manifestations. I feel that the time has come when we may advantageously concert measures and prepare a policy to exclude effectually seditious agitation. It is very true that in such a matter forwarned is to be forearmed. I wish to assure your Highness that I do not contemplate to counsel the adoption of any general course of action. The circumstances of different States vary so greatly, and the Treaty relations which unite them to the Paramount Power are so diverse that any general policy would create endless difficulties even were a general policy desirable. Your Highness will probably agree with me that each State must work out its own policy with reference to local conditions. Should it be necessary to combine in some matters such as in circulating information and the surveillance of individuals suspected of propagating sedition, I shall still be firmly of opinion that each State should deal with its own problems. But my advice in regard to the policy to be adopted is likely to be sought and I shall greatly value a full and frank expression of your Highness's opinion as to the measures which will be effectual in keeping out of Native States the insidious evil of sedition and the manner in which I could assist towards this end. I feel confident that your Highness, the old and valued ally of the British Government, will gladly help me with your wise and experienced advice."

REPLIES OF THE CHIEFS.

The replies are remarkable for the manner in which the Chiefs without exception thank the Viceroy for the honour he has done them in consulting them, for taking them into his confidence and for seeking their counsel and advice. They unanimously agree with the statement that the interests of the States and the Government of India are identical and many point out that active steps have already been taken to prevent offenders entering their territories as also in the direction of suppressing seditious literature and in strengthening their police forces. Quite a number of Princes urge the Government to the measures for the more speedy punishment of offenders and several strongly recommend

A MORE STRINGENT PRESS LAW.

Many deny that sedition-mongers have in any way established themselves in their respective States and all express their keen loyalty to the Government and the Throne and promise co-operation and assistance in every possible direction.

THE NIZAM'S SUGGESTIONS.

In the course of his reply the Nizam makes the following suggestions:—

(1). The Government of India as well as the Provincial Governments and Indian Durbars should, as often as possible, issue Press Communiques for the purpose of officially contradicting or correction false allegations or exaggerated reports and call upon the newspapers that publish such things to print formal contradiction or correction as directed. It is no longer safe or desirable to treat with silent contempt any perverse statement which is publicly made because the spread of education on the one hand has created a general interest in the news of the country and a section of the press, on the other hand, deliberately disseminates news calculated to promote enmity between Europeans and Indians or to excite hatred of Government and its officers in the ignorant and credulous minds. Official warning to editors, publishers, proprietors and printers of the offending papers would also have a salutary effect and would probably often save the necessity of public prosecutions which may possibly do more harm than good.

(2) The Native States should prohibit all clubs, libraries and other institutions from subscribing to any papers or journals believed to be instrumental in spreading sedition and officials subscribing to or taking in such literature should be told that they would be looked upon with disfavour. I have myself taken the initiative in the matter and have issued orders to that effect.

(3) I am also inclined to think that itinerant agitators (often disguised as Sanyasis) are not watched as thoroughly as they should be followed from Province to Province and regularly handed over for surveillance.

The replies of the Chiefs run into many pages of the "Gazette." They show the keenest sense of loyalty together with confidence in Lord Minto and gratitude for his policy towards Indian rulers. It is not possible to quote them all at length.

The Maharaja of Bikaner who writes a particularly long and thoughtful letter suggests that the Chiefs might possibly do good if they travelled about India, addressed audiences and by other practical means tried to destroy the seeds of poison which have been spread. In short instead of acting on the defensive he would like to see an offensive campaign. He urges a better and closer understanding with regard to offenders in Native States and British India and extradition laws and more unity of action as regards the exchange of information.

The Maharaja of Baroda says:—"I shall ever be ready to cordially respond to any reasonable call for co-operation and assistance in repressing anarchy and sedition" and encloses a note by his Minister. This letter runs:—"It appears that in the course of 18 months from the beginning of the year 1908 there were some thirty visitors, mostly from British India, whose movements were watched by the police. Most of them were harmless lecturers. A few of these visitors spoke on subject of a distinctly political character or in a tone which was inflammatory. They were all watched and soon left the State. In some other cases the subject of the proposed lectures was the Swadeshi movement, but as the speakers were known to be political agitators, no meetings were permitted to be held. The rules relating to printing presses and and newspapers in the States framed many years ago, have recently been revised in view of the present state of political unrest."

The Chiefs of Kota, Orcha, Jayra, Udaipur, Rewah and others are particularly emphatic in stating their territories are absolutely free from offenders.

MAHARAJA OF MYSORE'S VIEWS.

The Maharaja of Mysore says, he is firmly determined to prevent sedition entering Mysore and writes as regards seditious writings in the newspapers:—"I have armed myself by means of the Mysore Newspapers Regulation with ample and unrestricted powers to prevent the circulation through the press of anarchical and seditious propaganda among my subjects. I venture to observe in this connection that the distinguishing feature of the above Regulation is the complete power which it gives to the Executive Government of my State to deal with the evil against which the Regulation is aimed. From my point of view it seems a cardinal error, in a country like India, to be in the hands of the press and to allow thet edious, cumbersome and expensive machinery of the courts of law to decide the question of fact, whether or not a particular newspaper is seditious and should be suppressed. It is, I consider, essential that the Executive Government should have a free hand to deal promptly and vigorously with seditious journalism without any interference from the courts of law and I earnestly commend this prominent feature of the Mysore Regulation to your Excellency's consideration. I may conclude this portion of my argument by assuring your Excellency that I have found this Regulation a most useful and efficatious weapon against sedition. The attacks which have been made in the press upon the legislation in question have caused me no concern, for I feel that it is only the actual evil-doers who will be affected by the new law and that no really loyal subject need apprehend that his legitimate rights will be in any measure curtailed thereby. I am convinced that the Regulation was a wise and most necessary measure and I have no intention of modifying it."

The Raja of Dewas says:—"There are many newspapers which ought to be stopped at once and says Indian papers have reached a stage when they canot be allowed to be published without more control, because they have been a source of greatest harm." He applies the same remark to pamphlets and books and with regard to summary trials and political punishments writes: As to sumary trials and political punishments, it is in my opinion very necessary that seditious offences, being political offences, may be disposed of in a summary method and much publicity to the proceedings may be stopped, because this for nothing creates misunderstandings and gives room for unnecessary criticism. This may be extended practically throughout British India by the paramount Government of India and by the Ruling Princes of all the Native States throughout their territories. In this connection it must be stated that whenever political law on lines of Act 3 of 1818 may be enforced in more instances and offenders may either be deported to other places from their own native places or kept in local jails till further orders, when it is thought proper to release them He lays great stress on these points and feels confident that though they may appear arbitrary to some to start with, yet these methods of dealing with political offenders in India are quite suited to the country and the people and may prove of immense help to the British Government and to the Native States in the end."

The Maharaja of Gwalior in alluding to the delicacy and gravity of the question urges the formation of Vigilance Committees composed of leaders of different communities and says he intends to form them in his own State.

MAHARAJA OF KASHMIR'S OPINIONS.

The Maharaja of Kashmir who admits one sedition case in Kashmir writes:—I for one am firmly convinced of the staunch and unshaken loyalty and devotion of the Indian Chiefs and their subjects and think that seditious movements or anything inimical to the interests of the British Raj can find no footing there. But in view of the fact that dangerous elements may enter State territory secretly and unobserved and corrupt popular minds if proper watch is not kept on arrivals of such element from outside, I consider that the Chiefs should exert their personal influence on their subjects to prevent their imbibing poisonous ideas of sedition and anarchy and should put down promptly and with a strong hand the least symptom of demonstration that can even be remotely connected with sidition and unrest; that secret and vigilant watch should be kept on the movements of irresponsible suspicious persons visiting the State territories; that circulation of disloyal and inflammatory literature should altogether be put a step to and that last, though not the least, pasticular care should be taken to see that teachers and professors of schools and colleges in the several States are men of high religious and moral principles, free from any doubtful political views and ideals so that the rising generation under their care may grow to be perfectly loyal and faithful citizens of the British Empire. But to give a practical shape to these and similar other allied matters and to achieve the best results it is essential, I think, for the Chiefs to mutually co-operate and to have opportunities of freely exchanging their views with one another. Considering the peculiar nature of the case this seems to me to be the most suitable means by which prompt and effective measures could be taken to deal with the situation."

ARREST OF CONSPIRATORS IN POONA.

Swords and Pistols and Explosives Found.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, JANUARY 21.

In connection with the arrest of Vishnu Balwant Dowraji with the Marwari Gunaji Pithaji, in Bhownipet, the police have recovered to-day some swords and pistols in Dowraji's house. The Marwari was handed the gunpowder and other explosives for safe keeping which were found yesterday. Further particulars follow.

LATER.

In Vishnu Balwant Dowaray's house which was searched to-day, the City Police have recovered a large quantity of gunpowder, blasting powder, buckshot gun, bullets, percussion caps, a loaded Browning pistol, cartridges, several obsolete swords, and pistols. These were found concealed in portions of walls and ceiling. Dowraji is 22 years old and was born in the Andaman Islands. His father being convicted of forgery years ago for foging Government Promissory Notes for which he received ten years' transportation. Dowraji is at present employed as a clerk to a trader in Bhawani Peth. His arrest led to the capture this evening of Pundajee Ram Narayan by the Inspector of the City Police. His house was searched and incriminating materials were found. The police believe that in arresting these two a widespread conspiracy will be unearthed.

TAXATION IN ADEN.

Chamber's Reply to Government.

THE Aden Chamber of Commerce has sent the following reply to the General Department of the Government of Bombay to its letter, dated the 25th September last, regarding the recent introduction of a revised scale of taxation in the settlement of Aden.

Aden, January 8.

Sir,—Referring to your No. 4987 of 25th September, 1909, I have the honour to state that at a General Meeting of the Chamber held on the 6th instant. I was directed to convey the sincere thanks of the Chamber to His Excellency the Governor for the sympathetic attention paid to the representation from this Chamber in regard to the New Assessment and other forms of taxation and I am to reply adseriatim as follows to the statements in the above-named letter.

Para 2.—You suggest that the Chamber has not placed itself in possession of the facts of the case before proceeding to address Government but my Chamber desires to say that fully 2 months had been occupied in examining different aspects of the case from various sources except through Government Offices here which usually appear to find difficulty in furnishing information.

It was only when there was an unanimous opinion of Shipping Companies, the principal merchants, and bankers, that this Chamber felt that it was its duty to lay the facts before the Bombay Government. It is true that the Chamber had not before it the Trade Returns for 1908-1909 at the time of addressing the letter to the Government, but even if the Chamber had these returns, the position would not be changed, as explained hereinafter.

Taking the trade of Aden on the basis of value in 1908-1909 there is an increase of 2 1-2 crores over 1907 8. Of this increase 2 crores is due to treasure and 1-2 a crore to piece-goods. There was also a large increase in kerosine oil shewn; but that was entirely due to variation in stocks which at the end of 1908-1909 exceeded the stocks of the previous year by 1916 tons i. e. 476864 gallons. It follows that the balance of the general trade decreased.

Deducting treasure, specie which the Chamber has always maintained does not constitute real trade and taking the figures of merchandise only it appears that 1908-1909 shows a slight increase over 1907-8,—but is much less than 1903-6 and 1906-7

	Value lacs.	Value without Treasure lacs.
1903-4	1033	888
1904-5	913	816
1905-6	988	870
1906-7	994	824
1907-8	903	797
1908-9	1154	848

But the Chamber considers that the best way of testing the trade of the port is to account for it by volume and not by value.

It is the volume of trade that creates business, it gives employment to labourers, cartmen, brokers, petty traders utilises godowns, etc., etc., etc. On the other hand if trade is confined to a few items of high value and yet small in volume the result is general depression.

The export of salt manufactured at Aden amounted to about 26 1-2 per cent of the total trade during the year 1908-1909. This trade up till the present time has been carried on by one firm and as that firm is extending its operations, and a competitive firm has entered the business, the trade is likely to increase for some years to come. But as this trade is likely to be confined to very few firms, and to employ not more than about 4 per cent of the total working population, it may be left out when considering the volume of trade of Aden as a distributing centre.

If we exclude salt, then the trade of Aden for the year 1908-1909 has declined in volume to the extent of 11,500 tons as compared with the year 1907-1908.

Herewith please find a statement compiled from the Aden Port Trust Administration Report which confirms the above.

An instance may here be given to illustrate how the Trade Returns may give a false impression as to the importance of the general trade of Aden.

The Russian steamer Petrenia arrived at this port on fire in June 1908, and eventually most of the cargo was destroyed but 3000 tons of iron was sold ex ship to a merchans in Aden was shipped it off to Bombay for sale. This quantity therefore figured in the Trade Returns under the heading of metals which is of course a very exceptional occurrence and it must therefore also be deducted in order to arrive at a proper view of the rise or fall of Aden general trade.

Grain may be considered to form the largest volume of the trade, and from the appended statement of total exports and imports from 1904-1905 to 1908-1909 it will be observed that there is a steady decline from 29 47,625 Cwts.: in 1904-1905 to 11,29,320 Cwts: 1908-1909.

There is also a decline in the shipping entering the Port viz:

in 1907-1908	1162	Steamers.	1375	country craft
1908-1909	1029	"	1129	" "
A decrease of	133	Steamers	246	" "

All this clearly indicates that Aden as a distribution centre of trade is on the decline.

Para 4.—The Chamber learns with pleasure that you consider the extra increase of taxation will be only Rs. 17,000 not taking into Account Port Trust Properties, Salt works and Shaik Othman properties. But taking even a rough estimate, the Chamber is constrained to believe that this amount of Rs. 17,000 will be largely exceeded even after the reductions which have been recently made, and we propose to revert to this subject at a later date.

As regards your statement that the increase of taxation amounts to Rs. 37,000 or less than Re. 1 per head of the population (43,000) the Chamber begs respectfully to point out that the taxation will fall on about 15,938 only, the total civil population living in houses at Crater, Maala, Hudjif, Tawahi, and Shaik Othman according to the census of 1901, being 15,938 males and 11,398 females. The rest of the population includes Military, the shipping, the shifting population that comes with caravans and sundry traders coming from the interior and from coasts ports and also the population of Perim, Hiswa, Bir Jabir etc. These will not contribute any thing to the new taxation and therefore the incidence of taxation will be much higher than you calculate.

The Chamber is of opinion that even the moderate increase of Rs. 17,000 will have a marked effect on the trade of Aden in its declining state; and as regards the assessment, it is not only the property owners who suffer, but also trade, as the rent of merchants who hire business premises and godowns are increased to pay for the extra assessment.

Para 6.—This Chamber would not object to any introduction of a water scheme, provided:—

1st. The water is proved wholesome according to the European standard.

2nd. The quantity is to be depended upon both for flushing the drains adequately, and for domestic purposes, in the driest time of a famine year, as Arabia is subject to droughts.

3rd. The cost is not prohibitive, and is not likely to be increased, as it is a matter of general experience that when a new scheme is to be carried through the estimates is made on the lowest scale and when the project is partly completed additional estimates are brought forward for things which are not foreseen.

4th. The long length of piping can be adequately protected against raids by fanatics from the surrounding country who are quite capable of destroying considerable portions of it out of pure recklessness. Although the piping is to come through the territory of a friendly Sultan, he has no control over the turbulent neighbouring tribes, and instances have even occurred of a Arabs entering British Territory and murdering innocent people and mutilating camels simply from motives of revenge or ill-will.

Those who have experience of Lahej and its surroundings, whence the proposed water-supply is to be drawn, know that the place is malarial and water brought from there would introduce sickness into Aden. If as is reported the proposed water-supply is only a little better than the present Shaik Othman supply the chamber would strongly object to such a scheme as being a further tax on the trading community without anything like adequate return for the outlay.

With the advent of a larger supply of water than there is at present, the drainage scheme will be a necessity. It is a serious question whether in a drainage scheme in a tropical place like Aden and with an ignorant class of population to deal with, disadvantages would not outbalance the advantages.

Before any heavy outlay is incurred on the Water Scheme the Chamber would respectfully urge that the Shaik Othman water might be tried from fresh wells sunk far away from the habitations and the water brought by pipes into Aden and the present wells be filled up. If that scheme fails the pipes laid would always be useful in case a new scheme is proposed hereafter to bring water from the interior.

Para 7.—My Chamber would never object to equitable distribution of taxes between the rich and the poor residents of Aden, but when the Settlement Committee under cover of regulating such taxes, endeavoured to raise a large revenue by increased taxation it was keenly felt.

When the petition was sent in it was roughly estimated an extra increase of over Rs. 80,000 was to be mulcted out of the already declining trade. Assessments were made at very high figures. In numerous cases more than the actual rents received. It was only after the Chamber's representation that a lenient tendency was shewn by the Officials. Practically every landlord appealed and their assessments were reduced in many cases by as much as 50 per cent. and over; some had even to go to the Courts and yet there are numerous cases when the smaller landlords did not go into the Court, fearing they would not succeed, as there are no legal practitioners to defend them, or argue the case on their behalf.

Para 8. The Chamber is glad that you allude to the time allowed for the submission of objections, which is considered a matter of some importance. We are unable to find that the new assessment and taxation rules under section 13 Aden Regulation were provisionally published in the "Bombay Government Gazette" as required by section 14 of the Aden Settlement regulation of 1900.

These rules were printed, and two or three copies were sent to the heads of each community and a few to this Chamber. Thereafter at a General Meeting of this Chamber many of the Arab and Indian Merchants desired that they should have translation of same in Arabic and Gujerati and the Chamber requested the Executive officer to supply these, which resulted in a great deal of correspondence on the subject and some of this correspondence was sent to you with the chambers letter No. 124 of 22nd May 1909. This Chamber had fully expected that the Bombay Government would issue orders for the translation to be supplied and was waiting to hear from the Secretary to Government, but was somewhat surprised when the rules were published in the "Government Gazette" as having received the sanction of the Government.

This Chamber has therefore had not a proper opportunity of expressing its views on the ruler which became law when published in the "Government Gazette."

The representation sent by this Chamber referred only to license fees and taxation which were published in Government Notification No. 1618-1619, dated Bombay Castle 26th March 1909.

Para 9. The Notification No. 1619 of the General Department of 26th March 1909 clearly says that no person shall be assessed to pay both license fees and house tax at an owner of property, but shall pay which ever is the greater. It makes no mention as you suggest that license fees are only to be levied from persons who pursue their trade in hired houses. As a matter of fact the Settlement Officer has insisted upon both assessment taxes and license fees being paid by many merchants who do business in premises which are their own property. Further the Chamber begs to point out that a trader having a hired house for business does not escape taxation as he has to pay the same taxation in the shape of the increased rent to his landlord, thus a trader whether doing business in his own house or in a hired house or in a hired house pays taxation in one form or other.—I have, etc.,

E. S. MURRAY,
Honorary Secretary.

TOTAL IMPORT & EXPORT.

	1907-1908. Cwts.	1908-1909. Cwts.
Coal	2,711,320	2,508,980
Coffee	255,525	263,445
Cotton Twist, & yarn ...	28,608	27,300
Cotton Piece-goods ...	238,402	341,718 (b)
Tobacco	141,115	139,890
Grain & Pulse	1,289,205	1,129,332
Gums & Resins	83,175	88,075
Skin Raw	132,720	155,095
Hides Raw	42,250	44,740
Ivory Raw	1,723	1,843
Metals	28,345	32,410
Dates	227,125	176,875
Ghee	9,695	15,312
Seeds	51,730	47,611
M. O. P. Shells	7,313	9,542
Spices	58,175	34,942
Silk Piece-goods	1,231	496 (c)
Sugar	222,235	233,938
Wax	8,891	10,046
Oil Kerosine	639	2,125
Liquors	259	120½
Oil & Liquors converted into weight at 10 lbs. to a gallon...	5,525,211	5,307,827½
Tons.	276,160	265,391
Wood ... C. Tons.	1,872	1,240
Tons.	279,132	266,631
Salt ... Tons.	85,171	97,922
	363,303	364,553

GRAIN	Total Import & Export. Cwts.
1904—1905	29,47,625½
1905—1906	13,52,226½
1906—1907	14,23,053½
1907—1908	12,57,461½
1908—1909	11,29,320.

(a) (taken from P.T. Annual Report.)
(b) (say 300 yds. = 1 cwt.)
(c) (say Av. 400 yds. = 1 cwt.)

SERIOUS FIRE IN CALCUTTA.

Damage Seventeen Lakhs.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JANUARY, 21.

A fire of a serious nature broke out in a timber yard in Calcutta this morning which involved other timber yards and a number of private houses before it was brought under control. Damage done is estimated at 17 lakhs.

YACHT CLUB RACES.

The following race will sail to-day:—

"A" CLASS HANDICAP RACE.—Sails at 3-30 p.m.

Names of Boats.	Entered by	L. Wind H'cap. M S	M. Wind H'cap. M S	F. Wind H'cap. M S
Sapphire	R H H Hopkins and Maj. Muter, R E	10 55	7 30	6 23
Turquoise	J. W. Stokes and F. J. Preston	18 20	11 43	7 57
Melody	J. B. K. Macbeth	16 02	14 36	15 58
Eileen IV	J. F. Watson Scr.		Scr.	Scr.
Isca	H Faulkner	21 22	14 36	15 54

Course: Committee Vessel to South Karanja Buoy to Port, thence Mark Buoy to Port, thence to Committee Vessel to Starboard, thence North Karanja Buoy to Port, thence to Committee Vessel = 11·93 miles. Time-limit 6.45 p.m.

"B" CLASS HANDICAP RACE.—Sailed at 3-40 p.m.

Names of Boats.	Time Allowances. M. S.	Entered by
Trixie	6 7	Officers, Gloucester Regt.
Pixie	Scr	E Y Watson and A N Cansells
Lylie	4 23	R. G. Monteath
Erin	6 7	Col H Mead.
Peewit	10 30	Duncan Fraser.
Anna	27 7	Officers H M Mint.

Course: Committee Vessel to Tucker Beacon to Starboard, thence to North Karanja Buoy to Starboard, thence to Committee Vessel to Starboard thence to Mark Buoy to Starboard, thence to Committee Vessel. 10.48 miles. Time-limit 6-45 p. m.

"C" CLASS HANDICAP RACE.—Sailed at 3-50 p.m.

Names of Boats.	Time Allowances. M. S.	Entered by
Coralie	3 2	Capt. B. Thomas.
Maud	1 49	Officers, R. E.
Mavourneen	0 36	Newman Taylor.
Glubba	Scr	J J Welch.
Lapwing	4 52	C N Moberly.
Vulkyrie	2 26	R. Walker.
Curlew	3 2	J. Wardlaw Milne.
Sitara	6 41	J. E. Needham.
Jean	9 44	B. C. Reade.
MarieLouise	7 18	K. MacIver.
Weewin	1 49	Medge Hopcroft.
Swallow	0 36	W. F. Moore.

Course: Committee Vessel to Sunk Rock, to port thence round to North Karanja Buoy to Port, thence to Committee Vessel, Distance 7·20 miles. Time-limit 6-45 p.m.

THE LADIES' CORNER.

CONCERNING THE WINTER SALES.

Beyond and above the burden of Christmas cards, calendars, and presents generally, under which the much-tried postman has bent his back during the last few days, his sack has also been filled to overflowing with catalogues setting forth in tempting pictures and poetical descriptions the thousand-and-one attractions of the winter sales. Only the most hardhearted of women could possibly resist the allurements of the January bargains, since, owing no doubt to the extraordinary behaviour of the Clerk of the Weather the reductions in price have been more generous than usual, even in the case of many garments which will be found most useful, not only during the rest of the winter, but in the early spring. In fact, the prudent bargain hunter who studies her catalogues carefully, and, knowing exactly what she wants, makes out her lists before she ventures into the fray and keeps rigorously to them afterwards, will find that these sales offer some very remarkable opportunities for securing desirable purchases, in many instances literally at half-price. Prominent among the most noteworthy bargains are the fur stoles and muffs to match, for which the demand fell off considerably, as was only to be expected, during the warm weather which came in so suddenly just before Christmas. The fashions in furs change so little from season to season that we shall be doing wisely to make sure of any bargains which may come our way in the shape of stoles and muffs or fur-lined travelling coats. Bargains in millinery will be found, too, at many of the winter sales, but these will need be approached with discretion, since hats which are bought in a hurry after a hasty glance perhaps in the looking-glass of a crowded millinery showroom have an uncomfortable habit of proving themselves hopelessly unbecoming seen in a familiar mirror at home. At the same time, it may often happen that hats of a really beautiful and artistic shape can be bought for a mere song at sale time, just because the trimming may be a little crushed and crumpled, the flowers faded, or the arrangement of the feathers not quite up to date. Our bargain hunter whose eye is keen soon detects these temporary disqualifications, and pictures such a hat transformed by a few clever touches into a very smart and chic example of the newest headgear, and in this way it is often possible to obtain a hat which is well worth two or three guineas for something less than a sovereign. Paris model gowns are to be procured, too, during the first few days of January, at proportionately moderate prices, and in this case also it sometimes needs a little imagination to see how such and such an evening frock will look, for instance, after it has paid a visit to the cleaner, and has very possibly been rejuvenated also by the substitution of new chiffon for old in the case of the sleeves and the draperies on the corsage. This applies only, of course, to such models as have been frequently displayed in the show-rooms, and copied also in the work-rooms, both of which processes naturally do not improve the appearance of a delicate evening gown. Such frocks are, however, frequently offered at these sales at such low prices that they are well worth buying, if only for the sake of the silk linings on which they are invariably made up and the beautiful embroideries and trimmings of real lace with which so many of them are lavishly adorned.

DIVINE SERVICE.

ST. THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.

SEPTUAGESIMA, SUNDAY JAN. 23.

7-45 a. m.—Matins.
8-30 a.m.—Holy Communion—Choral—Eyre in E. Flat.
Hymns.—83, 211, 323.
5-30 p. m.—Children's Service.
6-30 p. m.—Evensong and Sermon.
Canticles—Tours in F.
Hymns.—256, 214, 282.
Collections for Bombay Diocesan Church Society.
Tuesday choral Evensong at 6-30 p. m.
Daily Matins at 8-15 a. m., and Evensong at 5-45 p. m.
Daily Holy Communion at 7 45 a. m.

ST. PETER'S CHURCH, MAZAGON.

6-30 a. m.—Holy Eucharist.
7-15 a.m. Matins and Litany.
8 a. m.—Choral Eucharist Sermon by Rev. Father Langmore.
6-30 p.m.—Solemn Evensong and Procession Sermon by Rev. Father Nicholson Dedication Festival.

24TH.

6-30 a. m.—Holy Eucharist.
7-30 a. m.—Choral Eucharist.
5 p. m.—Evensong.
6-30 p. m.—Organ Recital by Mr. E. Faulkner. Alms for Church Building Fund.

WESLEYAN CHURCH, COLABA CAUSEWAY.

8-30 a. m.—Parade Service.
Preacher.—Mr. J. H. Gilmore.
6-30 p. m.—Evening Service.
Preacher.—Rev. Dr. Mackichan.
5 p. m.—Sunday School.
9 to 10 p.m.—Social Hour.

WESLEYAN CHURCH, VICTORIA GARDENS.

10 a. m.—Preacher: Mr. Bennett.
6-30 p.m.—Preacher: Mr. Mayall.
5 p.m.—Sunday School.

EMMANUEL CHURCH, GIRGAUM.

8 a.m.—Morning Prayer and Holy Communion.
6-30 p. m.—Evening Prayer Holy Communion and Sermon.
Collections for Church Expenses and Poor.

ST. JOHN'S CHURCH, COLABA.

(The Afghan Memorial Church.)

8 a. m.—Holy Eucharist.
11 a. m.—Parade Service.
5-30 p. m.—Sunday School.
6-30 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.

WEEK DAYS.

8 a.m.—Holy Eucharist, Tuesday Conversion of St. Paul.
5-30 p.m.—Army Guild of the Holy Standard, Thursday.

CHURCH OF ST. MARY THE VIRGIN, PAREL.

8 a.m.—Holy Communion.
8-45 a. m.—Litany.
5-15 p. m.—Sunday School and Bible Classes.
6-30 p. m.—Evensong and Sermon.
Preacher.—Rev. P. Eykyn.

ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.

11 a.m.—Joint Morning Service.
5-15 p.m.—Sunday School.
6-30 p.m.—Evening Service.
Psalms—33, tune 96.
Hymns.—151, 219, 617.

BOMBAY BAPTIST CHURCH.

(Services in Y. M. C. A., Apollo Bunder.)

Minister Rev. H. B. Barrell.

Sunday Services.

11 a.m. and 6-30 p.m.—Preaching Services.

CHRIST CHURCH, BYCULLA.

8 a. m.—Holy Communion.
8-45 a. m.—Matins and Litany.
5-15 p.m.—Sunday School.
6-30 p. m.—Evensong and Sermon.

ALL SAINTS' CHURCH, MALABAR HILL.

8 a.m.—Matins.
8-30 a.m.—Holy Communion.
6-30 p.m.—Evensong.

ST. STEPHENS BANDRA.

11-15 a. m.—Matins and Sermon.

TAYLOR MEMORIAL METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

Clare Road, Byculla.

Rev. C. B. Hill, B. A., Pastor.

8-15 a. m.—Sunday School.
9-30a. m.—Morning Service.
6-30 p. m.—Evening Service.
8-30 p.m.—Men's Social Hour.

UNITED FREE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND, Wandby Road.

8-30 a.m.—Sunday School.
11 a.m.—United Service.

(St. Andrew's Church.)

6-30 p.m.—Evening Service.
Rev. Alex S. Orichton.
Hymns.—538, 352.
Psalm.—24.
Anthem.—63.

BOWEN MEMORIAL METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

Lansdowne Road, Apollo Bunder.

Pastor, Rev. Frederick Wood.
8-30 a. m.—Preacher, Mr. C. B. Sharman.
6-30 p. m.—Rev. John Lampard.
9-45 a. m.—Sunday School and Bible Classes.

WAS IN DESPAIR OVER RINGWORM

Caused by an Infected Razor — Spread Over Neck and Chin — Prescription Made No Impression on It — Lasted for Six Months.

NOW FREE—HAS HIGH PRAISE FOR CUTICURA

"I am very glad to tell of the skin trouble I suffered from for quite six months. I went to a barber's and all through a dirty razor or brush which must have previously been used on a customer who was suffering from a skin disease, I caught ringworm. It covered my neck and chin and no sooner did I get rid of it in one spot when it came out again in another place worse than ever. I was beginning to utterly despair of a cure and I greatly feared it had gained a firm and lasting hold on my skin. All my doctor's ointment seemed useless as it made little or no impression on the disease. At last I tried using Cuticura Soap and Cuticura Ointment. I daily used these for about two months and I noticed a very marked improvement in the disease. The large rings began to get much lighter in color and the skin had a much more healthy appearance. And now, after three months, I may say I am cured. I still continue to use Cuticura Soap and also Cuticura Ointment in very small quantities. I shall always recommend the Cuticura Remedies to all my friends needing a skin cure and, although I sometimes doubt a great many so-called 'skin-cures' I call Cuticura very genuine and most useful. Henry J. Moxon (St. John's Coll., Camb.), 9, Devonshire St., Brighton, England, Sept. 19, 1908."

BABIES CURED

Of Torturing, Disfiguring Humours by Cuticura.

The suffering which Cuticura Soap and Cuticura Ointment have alleviated among skin-tortured, disfigured infants and children, and the comfort they have afforded worn-out and worried parents have led to their adoption in countless homes as a priceless treatment for all humours of the skin.

Cuticura Remedies are sold wherever the British Flag flies. Depots: London, 27, Charterhouse Sq.; Paris, 5, Rue de la Paix; Australia, R. Towns & Co., Sydney; India, B. K. Paul, Calcutta; So. Africa, Lennon, Ltd., Cape Town, etc.; U. S. A., Potter Drug & Chem. Corp., Sole Props., Boston.

Post-free from London depot. Illustrated sample of Cuticura, with 32-page book on skin diseases.

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The rates for Subscribers are unaltered, viz., Rs. 37-8 per annum Rs. 30 per cash in advance, delivery.

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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications of a literary characters should be addressed to THE EDITOR, and all communications regarding Advertisements and Business matters generally should be addressed to the GENERAL MANAGER. Communications should not be addressed to any individual member of the staff.

Postal letters and covers should be addressed Box 209, GENERAL POST OFFICE. BOMBAY.

The Bombay Gazette.

Saturday, 22nd January, 1910

RESULTS IN THE COUNTIES.

We do not know why Thursday's declarations should have caused a sensation in political circles and upset the calculations of the Liberal clubs. There is nothing in them but what might have been expected. The counties are mostly Unionist, and local influence has greater effect in most of the divisions than political principles. The results were anticipated to indicate the final relative status of parties, and so they do—as we said before, no working majority, for either, apart from coalition and an attempt to give Home Rule to Ireland. If that attempt were made, it is probable there would be another split in the Liberal camp and the Government would go out—to make place for a Unionist Government, whose first act might be to introduce a Redistribution Bill, take away twenty Irish seats and reduce Nationalism to a state of impotence. Still no battle is won until the fighting has finished and the calculations of "experts" may again be upset. Up to noon yesterday 385 seats had been filled and 285 remained to be filled. Most are considered pretty safe seats—as they generally are, the wish invariably being father to the thought—but surprises follow surprises, even where voters follow one another like a flock of sheep. We doubt not Dr. Rutherford was as much astonished as his friends when he found that his old majority of 453 had disappeared and the Unionist Lord Compton, defeated him by 3,856. Like Sir Henry Cotton, Dr. Rutherford goes back into private life and India may rejoice. Lord Morley too probably will feel grateful that the gang of mischief-makers in Indian affairs is smaller than heretofore, and would not have lamented had Mr Keir-Hardie joined them instead of being sent back by Merthyr Tydvil by an increased majority. Glasgow Tradeston counts as a Liberal gain, as an Independent Liberal takes the place of a Liberal Unionist Free Trader, but much importance need not be attached to any chameleonic member, whom both parties would prefer to be without. However counting him a Liberal for purposes of calculation, it brings the total number of Liberal gains to ten as against the Unionists seventy.

Of the latter, at South Westmoreland the two candidates have changed places, the Liberal winner of 1906, who defeated his opponent by 252, being himself defeated by 552. In Fareham the representation is unchanged, though the Unionist has increased his majority from 1 352 to 4,354. At Shaftesbury, Sir Randolph Baker has turned a Liberal majority of 645 into a Unionist 149 At Abingdon, Major Henderson has thrown the retiring member Mr. Strauss, whilst at Kirkcudbrightshire a 297 Liberal victory has been converted into a Unionist 41. Shepton Mallet did better; 1 690 voters having turned over and at Sudbury 1,214. The seat which was held by Mr. Leif Jones, with 103 to spare, over Lord Kerry, had been captured by Mr. Sanderson with a majority of 477. We are sorry Sir Frederick Lely received such little support at Sevenoaks. An old Bombay Commissioner, who recently revisited the scenes of his former triumphs, on being appointed to the Decentralization Commission, he would doubtless have made an excellent Member of Parliament, but over ten thousand of the electors of Sevenoaks thought not. Mr. Ure goes back for Linlithgowshire by a large majority, but Sir Edward Grey will not feel quite so happy, finding his last majority has dwindled down by over five hundred. Sir F. Edwards at Radnorshire has to make way for Mr. Venables Llewellyn who has beaten him by a paltry fourteen. Mr. Boyle's success at Dereham is more satisfactory, but great victories have been scored at Tonbridge and Chippenham. For the former division Captain Spender Clay is returned with a majority of 3,210, whereas the Liberal victoy at the last election was effected with 1,283 to spare. In the latter constituency the Liberal majority of 1,966 has given place to a Unionist one of 360. Labourism in Bishop Auckland seems firmly established, as evidenced by Mr. Taylor's five thousand victory, whilst Unionism seems firmly fixed at Henley, where the Liberal surplus of 512 has disappeared and Mr. Fleming, Unionist, has 1,603 to spare. Huntingdon's Liberal majority of 451 is succeeded by a Unionist 367, while the 453 of Brentford has made place for 3,856 for Unionism. None of the gains but one, Radnorshire, can be regarded as paltry, while some of them are sufficient to cause the rejoicing of which we hear. As the Home papers indicate, however, there is little cause for jubilation on either side. Not all the Nationalists are in favour of the Budget and the Liberal Party, if ultimately in the majority, will have a particularly unenviable term of office.

CHILIAN NITRATE FIELDS. From what seems on the map an insignificant strip of South America, separated by the Andes from the rest of that vast continent, comes a mineral of the greatest importance to the agriculture and the chemical industries of the world. In Chile is produced the only natural nitrate of soda that has yet been found in any volume on the earth. Such deposits elsewhere are either insignificant or they cannot be profitably developed. The great South American issue of the *Times*, the larger half of which, by the way, is occupied by Argentina and all its glories, gives an interesting resume of the chief industry of Chile. Her valuable nitrate fields lie, appalling in their lifeless desolation, 3,000 to 5,000 feet above sea-level in Tarapaca and Antofagasta. These provinces belonged to Peru and Bolivia respectively until 1884, when they were handed over to Chile. The mines were worked, but very feebly as early as 1830. Since their acquisition by Chile, the rapid development of the nitrate deposits has made a marked change in the industrial life of that country. The desert region producing this rich mineral extends for 430 miles parallel to the coast from which a range of hills divides. The saltpetre that fertilises land in many parts of the world comes from a soil that is itself hopelessly barren, on which no living thing can find nourishment, while the visitor to these fields is mocked by finding an almost perfect climate reigning over them. An indispensable condition of the existence of the raw material of nitrate of soda, the "caliche," is dryness in the atmosphere, and the rainless belt of Chile fulfils this condition admirably. Being very soluble, the absorption of water from the atmosphere would dissolve the nitrate and of course dissipate it prematurely. The origin of the nitrate beds between the Andes and the lower range of hills bordering the ocean, is more or less involved in mystery and many are the theories formed to account for them. That in most favour is that prehistoric inland seas, when disturbed and evicted by volcanic eruptions, left salt lakes behind them. The seawater lingering in these basins evaporated in time and the mineral deposit, combined with dead sea-weed and animal matter, to form the nitrates that are of great value to the world. Skeletons of animals, birds and fishes found among the nitrates, and iodine, which is so large a part of seaweed being almost always there support this ingenious theory.

The nitrate of soda, though never very far from the surface of the field, does not actually lie on it. Two layers or strata must be removed. The first is dust or sand a few inches in thickness and below that is a compact mass thicker and more hard to penetrate, from a foot to several feet in depth. These form the "costra" or crust of the mine. There is often another layer composed of sand, salt and stone welded together called "congelo." Below this comes the "caliche." To get it out all the surface layers are removed, a hole or small shaft is bored right through the 'caliche' and into the clay or gravel bed on which it rests, blasting powder is poured in, rammed down, and exploded. From the resulting debris the "caliche" is lifted broken into convenient blocks and carried to the works, or "oficina" for the extraction of the nitrate. The "caliche" is crushed by machinery and taken in cars to boiling tanks, where all the soluble components are crystallised. The liquid left over is pumped up to another house where the iodine is extracted; it then returns to the boiling tanks to play a further part in the elaboration of the commercial nitrate. Crystallising and drying processes are persisted in for some days and by that time the saltpetre is ready for packing in bags for export. British and German capital—the former to the amount of twenty millions sterling—is invested in the mines, and probably as much more again is their direct fertilising value to agriculture. As to the minimum reserve stock of nitrate in Chile, estimates vary. The Director of Public Works in that province puts it at 220,000,000 tons, but as many parts of the nitrate region are still unexplored, this is considered too low a calculation. Two million tons were exported in 1908. At that rate a little over a century would be the life of the fields. But improvements in methods of extraction can now deal with enormous quantities of low-grade "caliche", hitherto neglected, and the Chilian Government has learned to be more careful in granting concessions of nitrate lands which were formerly given for the asking, and is moreover determined that the deposit shall be worked both systematically and economically. There is an export tax on saltpetre which is calculated to have produced for the Government by 1923, a sum of 80 millions sterling, an amount that the public could hardly afford to throw away, and the loss of which would seriously cripple the State finances, not to mention the dismay of chemists all over the world if the nitrate fields were to give out.

Hopes are entertained that Taracama is not the only province with large nitrate beds. In Antofagasta and and Atacama nitrate areas, not yet explored have been discovered. These are estimated to hold a store of 1,500,000,000 tons. If that be so, the world may hope, even if it should double its demand to have enough for all requirements for 300 years to come. By that time, the scientists who are sanguine about materialising nitrates in perfect form from the inexhaustible atmosphere, may have evolved a practical system. Many years ago, with the view of economising the reserve and increasing the profits of saltpetre, over a hundred of the producers formed an association to limit the output by mining annually only what would meet the world's wants and give them a reasonable profit. The amount to be mined and the share allotted to each "oficina" for extraction were settled at the beginning of the year Whether this arrangement would have benefited Chile or only the members of the association, is an unsolved question. Anyhow the tendency now is to try the effect of unlimited production. Many producers own rich lands, on which the cost of extraction is low and as there is always a market for nitrate, it is thought that prices cannot fluctuate dissastrously. England takes 40 per cent. of all that Chile exports, Germany and the United States half that quantity each. France utilises ten per cent. and the remainder is divided by all other countries. Of the uses to which nitrate of soda is put, eleven belong to the industrial world. It enters into the manufacture of glass, steel, of many acids and powders, of nitro-glycerine and smokeless powder. But as a fetiliser it is of most advantage to man. It supplies the nitrogen that plants need and in the easiest form, which they prove by aborbing it rapidly. The farmer is convinced of its excellence, for it raises larger crops than his fields could grow without it. It turns poor ssil into rich. But valuable as the nitrate is ,it does not bring large profits to its producer, and the Chilians who own "oficinas" are very keen to get better prices or to reduce the cost of production. The recent rise in railway rates of transport struck them a sharp blow and showed how narrow is the margin on which the nitrate worker depends.

THE MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS. For thirty-six seats in the Ratepayers' Election for the Bombay Municipal Corporation there are 51 candidates, a fact which may be taken as indicating the amount of interest taken in local affairs by the people. In the Fort Ward seven candidates have been nominated for six seats; in Mandvi, 15 for eight; in Bhuleshwar, nine for eight; Girgaum, seven for five; Byculla, seven for five; and in Parel and Mahim, each three for two—in contest next Thursday in every Ward. So far as the Fort is concerned, for the first time Mr. McBain stands for election, having formerly been a Justices' representative; but after several years of service he prefers the popular vote, and invites it. Certainly he is deserving of encouragement and we hope that he will meet with success, for it is but rarely a European permits himself to be put up for a Ward election.

FAKIR SYED IFTAKAR-UD-DIN, British Agent at Kabul, was to leave Landi Kotal on the 19th and reach Jellalabad on the 21st instant to meet the Amir.

It is extremely difficult to keep seditionists from haunting the lines of our Indian regiment, says the "Pioneer", for they are cunningly plausible persons and make much pretence of paying merely friendly visit to sepoys with whom they have struck up an acquaintance. They are careful to choose their time, so as to avoid being caught loitering by British or Native officers, and on any sharp rebuff they disappear altogether—for a time. Their one object is to avoid being made over to the police who may know something of their antecedents and even be searching for them in connection with a different offence from that of tampering with the loyalty of a regiment. This class of mischief-maker varies his proceedings by sending out seditious leaflets, etc., to this or that corps, but as these are either intercepted or handed into the British officers by those to whom they are addressed the harm that is done is minimised. The best plan for checking the operations of the itinerant sowers of sedition is summarily to arrest and place in the guardroom all persons found in the regimental lines who cannot give a satisfactory account of themselves. To secure this and the Indian Officers and non-commissioned officers must be particularly on the alert, and they must be prepared to exercise their responsibility without waiting for orders from superior authority. The mere warning off of suspicious characters is not enough: their detention until the police communicated with is of the first importance. In all probability there are a certain number of seditionists who do little else than tamper with regiments; and though it may be almost impossible at first to obtain direct evidence against them means should be found of punishing them when they have been detected more than once of loitering about the lines. There should be no hesitation shown in making arrests, and the subsequent enquiries should be quickly and throughly carried out. Co-operation between the military and civil authorities is imperative; and this, we understand, has now been ensured. The former can deal with such men as are tempted to stray from the path of loyalty—happily so few that their backsliding cannot affect any large number of their comrades. It is for the civil power to run to earth the seditionists themselves and secure their exemplary punishment. This, we hope, will be done in the solitary case which has lately obtained publicity, and if success is gained we shall probably not hear for a long time of any further efforts to seduce Indian soldiers from their allegiance.

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

THE POLITICAL CAMPAIGNS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, JANUARY 7.

It is customary for the Party which is in the happy position of arranging the date for the issue of writs to meet the inevitable suggestion as to gerrymandering by saying that the effect of the polling on the first day is trifling. They are not trifling. Nobody can honestly deny that the victories of the Liberals in Manchester on the opening day in 1906 had a tremendous influence on the rest of the country. "What Lancashire thinks to-day England thinks to-morrow, may not be as true as it was in the old Reform days, but there has never been a General Election when the leaders of both sides made such great efforts to capture that great county. A certain number of Metropolitan boroughs will poll on January 15, and Londoners are awaiting the result with special interest in view of the confident expectation of the Unionists, that they will win back the seats they lost in the capital four years ago. The Liberals of London are at a disadvantage in not having an outstanding leader-such as Sir Charles Dilke was in the days when he and Mr. Chamberlain occupied positions on the Liberal side, precisely analogous to those now filled by Mr. Lloyd-George and Mr Winston Churchill. Moreover, taking them all round, the London candidates are for some reason, I have never been able to fathom, generally an inferior lot. But London has its share of the non-ceasing flow of oratory that has been poured all over the Kingdom this week. Mr. Haldane is still *hors de combat*, but with the exception of the War Minister, there is no prominent Minister or ex-Minister who has not made at least one great or rather long speech since the brief Christmas holidays terminated. Mr. Chamberlain has been more industrious than ever in the messages he has scattered boardcast throughout the country. There is, I should say, scarcely a single Tariff Reform candidate who has not been favoured with one of the Highbury epistles. The insinuation that these communications do not emanate from Mr. Chamberlain himself but are written by some member of his family or by his private secretary is, I am assured by someone likely to be well informed, quite unfounded. Indeed, many of them bear internal evidence of having been dictated by the distinguished author of the Tariff Reform movement, and, politics apart, are not without an element of pathos. For that reason there have been few references to them in Liberal speeches. Mr. Asquith, however, at Bath yesterday, thought it necessary to make some comments on Mr. Chamberlain's epistolary labour. I quote as follows from the *Times'* report :—"Mr. Chamberlain the other day, in one of those letters which appear so freely now with his signature at the end of them (laughter), which I am bound to say, though I do not want to use a single harsh word (A voice, 'They are insults to our intelligence, Sir)—well, I think they are, but I do not wish to use a single harsh word of a political opponent who is disabled, from causes which we all deplore, from entering into the forefront of the fight. (Cheers.) Yet I think many of these letters must have passed his perusal somewhat inadvertently. (Laughter and cheers.) I observe that in one of them—I think in more than one of them—he declares positively and categorically that the scientific tariff in Germany has not raised the price of food or the necessaries of life in that country (laughter)—an astounding statement to proceed from the lips or the pen of anybody who had taken even elementary pains to acquaint himself with the facts." (Cheers.) It seems impossible for orators on either side to keep Germany out of their speeches. Indeed the most striking feature of the whole volume of eloquence uttered during the past week has been the references—I had almost written the sensational references—made to Germany by no less a personage than Mr. Balfour. Already a great deal of comments on Mr. Balfour's remarks have been made not only at home but on the Continent and as more will doubtless be heard you may like to quote the actual words. They were made in the speech delivered by the leader of the Opposition at Hanley on Tuesday and are as follows:—"I am a great admirer of Germany. I think the world owes a great debt to her for scientific research, for her marvellous organisation. We have to learn from her in many departments. But there is one department among others from which I wish every citizen in this country would learn, and that is to face facts. (Cheers.) I am not a pessimist about the naval future, if the country rises to a sense of its obligations and its necessities, but unless the country will face facts how can you expect it to rise to that height? Go about at this moment, if you will, and consult the statesmen and diplomatists of the lesser Powers, and I am perfectly confident that you will find among them an absolute unanimity of opinion that a struggle sooner or later between this country and Germany is inevitable. I don't agree with them, but that is their opinion. They have watched with the closest interest, but not, I think, always with perfect comprehension, that (to foreigners) most mysterious thing, English public opinion, and they have come to the conclusion, I believe utterly wrongly, that we are not alive to the sense of our responsibilities, and that nothing can stir us to a recognition of our position, and that, therefore, we are predestined to succumb in some great contest, the occasion for which nobody can foresee, to a country which does face facts, which is alive to its responsibility, and which talks little and does much. (Cheers.) So far has this depreciatory view of the virility of the manhood of Great Britain gone that I have known of Germans,—not connected with the Government, but men of position and character, engaged in great affairs—who, if you talk to them about the adoption of Tariff Reform by this country, actually have the audacity to say, 'Do you suppose we should ever allow Great Britain to adopt Tariff Reform?' (Cheers.) I don't press private and irresponsible conversations more than they ought to be pressed, but the idea that any man of education and character outside this country should have the audacity to say that Great Britain is not to settle its own taxation according to its own ideas makes my blood boil. (Cheers.) Now I believe that all these prophets will find themselves mistaken ('Hear, hear.') No continental country has ever been able to understand the temper of the British people, but while I give them the note of warning of our foreign critics, let me say what is more to the point to my own friends here within these four walls, that—unless they bestir themselves Great Britain will be in a position of peril which it has not known in the memory of their fathers, their grandfathers, their great-grandfathers; and if that position of peril should issue in some great catastrophe, which Heaven forbid! it is a catastrophe, once it has occurred from which this country will not again easily arise. I don't believe there is going to be war between this country and any great foreign Power. ('Hear, hear.') Heaven knows I don't desire it, and I don't believe it. But, please remember, the absolutely only way in which you can secure the peace which you all desire is that you shall be sure of victory if war takes place." (Cheers) As for the speechifying in the lump, I think it is not inaccurately described by a friend of mine who is politically more or less detached. "The political speeches" he writes, "so far boil down into: Tory 'You are a liar' Liberal, 'You are another.'"

THE SECESSIONS.

I have said that the Liberals affect to consider the attitude of the dwindling body of Unionist Free Traders as of little or no account. The Ministerialists express the same contemptuousness for the secessions of which the other side are rightly making all the capital they can. "Only a few manufacturers," is the description given of the seceders by an active fighter on the Liberal side. That is not exactly accurate, for Sir Martin Conway and Mr. C. E Adeane, both ex-Liberal candidates, are not manufacturers. The former, as everybody is aware, is famous as a mountain climber, and the latter, though not famous, is well known in Cambridgeshire, is a country squire. Compare with the exodus from the Liberal Party when Gladstone went in for Home Rule, the present secessions are trifling so far as prominent men are concerned. But what about the quiet Liberals whose names are not known to the general public, and who never attend political meetings? Their attitude, I venture to say in spite of all the optimistic predictions, is still an enigma. As much so as the intentions of the still larger body of electors who wear no political label and who vote irrespective of party predelictions. Personally I know or knew of members who said they voted for the Liberals last time and are going to vote for the Conservatives on this occasion, I should have thought that this might be a dangerous symptom for the Liberals, but they do not think so. I am bound to add that more than one Liberal candidate has told me of cases of Conservatives who have announced their determination to support the Liberals as a protest against the action of the Lords. There is a consensus of opinion amongst the Liberals that the popularity of the Budget has enormously increased since the Finance Bill was returned to the Commons.

PROGNOSTICATION.

Although the election will have been practically settled before this letter reaches Bombay, it may be of interest to know what the forecasts are a week before the earlier pollings. Amongst the Conservatives there are I think very few who now hope to "smash" their antagonists and the most that is hoped for on that side is a small majority. That is the opinion to-day. Of course, circumstances may occur to make things more favourable for the "outs" during the next seven days, but the situation is hardly likely to undergo any appreciable change. As to the Liberals, one of their great guns, the Rev. Dr. Clifford, made a speech the other day, which by some people was regarded as a flag of distress. "If," he said, "this election goes against the Liberals, and the House of Lords is installed in power, then we shall have to do as our forefathers did in the days of King Charles. We shall have to stop supplies, and for myself I should be prepared to do all I could to form a great league in this country with the object of refusing to pay any taxes whatsoever." But in a subsequent speech he was quite optimistic. Their movement, he declared, was advancing at a very strong and rapid race. He had thought that the Liberal Government would be returned with a majority of over 100. His anticipations, however, were going up every day and he considered they would be likely to be returned with scarcely any less majority than in 1906. Mr. Hawkin, Secretary of the Eighty Club, is, I am told, of opinion that the Liberal majority will be 100; another expert in the Liberal camp tells me he expects the Government to lose 100 and to gain 30 seats—a result that would be quite satisfactory to him. I met an old Parliamentary hand, a Ministerialist, who has a seat in the Parliament about to be dissolved, and asked him if he was a candidate. He replied that he was not; that he was 72 years of age and that he had fought seven General Elections. He added that although he was not standing again he was speaking at two meetings each night in different parts of the country. He spoke hopefully of the chances of his Party. "They are," he said, as Dr. Clifford said, "improving every day. There is one thing I notice," he added, "the people are better educated." I understood him to imply that they were not likely to be so easily led off the right scent by the red herrings so numerous on both sides at General Elections. A Tariff Reform friend of mine who occupies a responsible position in the party, tells me that while the movement has not apparently made any headway in Yorkshire—the people of that county, he observed, were not easily shaken in their old faiths, and not as much as could be desired—he still believed in the probability of their exertions being crowned with success and their exertions have been very great, not merely since the General Election came within view, but really since the last General Election. I do not think that the Liberals realise how much spade work has been done by the Tariff Reformers, the most brainy men of whom are ex-Liberals—Lord Milner, Mr. Hewins, and Mr. Hurd, to mention only three of the more active of the propagandists.

THE IRISH FACTOR.

The Prime Minister's Albert Hall declaration upon the subject of Home Rule for Ireland, is being used for all it is worth by the opponents of the Government, but outside Ulster, I fancy, the response so far has not been very encouraging. I asked the Liberal candidate for one of the Metropolitan boroughs yesterday, what the effect of Mr. Asquith's promise had been in the constituency he is fighting. "I shall lose some votes: I shall gain more," was his reply, but he happens to be contesting a division where there is an exceptionally large number of Irish residents of the class particularly eager for what it would call relief from "Saxon Tyranny." It will be remembered that at the General Election in 1906 the Conservatives made Home Rule one of their strongest cards, but failed to alarm the average British elector. Will they be more successful at this election? There are no signs at present that the country cares anyone about the matter than it did four years ago, although the question is more in a different position. In 1906 Unionist Free Traders were assured that whatever might be the views of Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman's Government regarding Home Rule, it could not be dealt with in the Parliament then about to be elected. They have received no such assurances in the present contest, and to tell the truth Ministerialists seem to have been indifferent to the Free Trade Unionists throughout the present controversy. Perhaps it was thought that to attempt to conciliate them would be labour wasted. However that may be, the present line is to regard the Unionist Free Traders as *une quantite negligible*, and certainly their numbers are becoming by absorption with the Tariff Reformers smaller by degrees and beautifully less.

(Concluded on page 8.)

THE GENERAL ELECTION.

ARRESTS IN BELFAST.

Liberals Depressed.

ALLEGED FORGERY BY AN EX-M. P.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, JANUARY 20.

Forty arrests for personation have been made in West Belfast. To-day's gains have caused a sensation in political circles and have upset the calculations of the Liberal Clubs considerably.

Mr. Horner, the former member for Lambeth, was charged at Mansion House to-day by the *Daily Mail* for forging the name of the *Daily Mail* co-respondent to telegrams, describing Mr. Lloyd-George's alleged hostile reception at at Falmouth. Counsel mentioned that Mr. Horner had twice unsuccessfully sued the *Daily Mail* for libel. He was remanded on bail in his own recognizances of £100.

LONDON, JANUARY 21.

Sixty-seven pollings take place to-day. Thirty-four of yesterday's will be declared to-day.

Mr. Asquith, in a speech at Ladybank, said that whatever the ultimate composition of Parliament may be, it can be confidently predicted that it will not have any mandate from the great industrial areas to interfere with Free Trade.

The Conservative papers are exultant over the gains which exceed their anticipations. They dwell on the difficulties to be expected by the Liberals without a mandate to carry out organic changes and dependent upon the Nationalists, a section of whom opposed the Budget.

The Liberals admit the reverses were totally unexpected, and that a disquieting feature is their wide distribution. They declare that intimidation has been exercised to the utmost and that the peasants are the helpless targets of feudal terrorism, while the Conservatives have an enormous advantage in motors.

The *Daily Telegraph* says: "Real England has been stirred as never in living memory."

The *Daily News* says: "The contrast between the industrial towns and the counties emphasises most clearly that the struggle is between the present and the past."

The Conservative papers are generally jubilant at the prospects of Tariff Reform, but the *Morning Post* admits that the nation has apparently not yet made up its mind.

LONDON, JANUARY 20.

The following election results were declared to-night:—

MERTHYR TYDVIL (2)

Jones, Liberal.....15,448
J. Keir-Hardie, Labour.....13,841
A. Fox-Davies, Unionist 4,376
W. Morgan, Liberal 3,639

No change.

1900 Election one Liberal one (800) Lab seat.

Last election result—David Alfred Thomas, L 12,971, James Keir-Hardie, Lab 10,187, H Radcliffe, L 7,776

HUNTINGDONSHIRE-HUNTINGDON

J. Cator, Unionist.....2,466
Hon. O. Brett, Liberal.....2,099

Unionist gain.

1906 Election Unionist seat.

Last election result—Samuel H Whitbread, L 2,426, John Cator, C 1,957

LANCASHIRE, NEWTON.

J. Seddon, Labour..... 7,256
Lord Wolmer, Unionist 6,504

No change.

1900 Election Unionist seat.

Last election result—James Seddon, Lab 6,434, Lt-Col R Pilkington, C 5,893

KIRKCALDY BURGHS.

Sir J Dalziel, Liberal 5,035
Baumann, Unionist 1,659

No change.

1900 Election Liberal seat.

Last election result—Sir James Henry Dalziel, L 4,659, A H B Constable, LL B, C 1,410

YORKS-HALLAMSHIRE.

J. Wadsworth, Liberal 10,193
S. Timmis, Unionist 6,185

No change.

1900 Election Liberal seat.

Last election result—John Wadsworth, Lab 8,375, F A Kelley C 6,807

CANTERBURY.

J. Henniker Heaton, Unionist...1371
T. Goldney, Unionist.....1350
H. Woodcock, Liberal..... 815

No change.

1900 Election Unionist seat.

Last Election Results—John Henniker-Heaton, C 2,210 W J Fisher, L 1,282.

WESTMINSTER-

W. L. Burdett-Coutts, Unionist..3917
Lieut.-Col. Hobart, Liberal.....1751

No change.

1900 Election Unionist seat.

Last election result—Wm Lehmann Ashmead Burdett-Coutts U 3,167, Capt Claud Vere Cavendish Hobart, D S O, L 2,054

GRANTHAM.

A Priestley, Liberal... 1848
Capt. Skeffington-Smyth, Unionist.....1703

No change.

1900 Election Liberal seat.

Last election result—Arthur Priestley, L 1,663, Leonard A C Brassey, C 1,554

PONTEFRACT.

Sir W. Nussey, Liberal.....1924
Col. J. Shaw, Unionist.....1515

No change.

1900 Election Liberal seat.

Last election result—Sir T Williams Nussey Bt, L 1,537 Col Charles Edward Yate, C B, C M G, C 1,030.

MIDDLESEX—BRENTFORD.

Lord Compton, Unionist.....10675
Dr. Rutherford, Liberal 6819

Unionist gain.

1900 Election Unionist seat.

Last election result—W H Rutherford, M B, L 6,506, James Bigwood, C 6,053

MONTROSE BURGHS.

R. Harcourt, Liberal.....3608
J. Burgess, Labour 1888
W. Low, Unionist.....1592

No change.

1906 Election Liberal seat.

(Bye-election 13 May, 1908).

Last election result—Robert Vernon Harcourt, Lib, J Burgess, Lab 1,937, J M B Constable C 1,676

BELFAST-NORTH.

J. Thompson, Unionist.....6275
R. Gazely, Labour.....3951

No change.

1900 Election Unionist seat.

Bye-election 17 April, 1907

Last election result—George S Clark, C 6,021 William Walker, Lab 4,194

LANCASHIRE—WESTHOUGHTON.

W. Wilson, Labour.....10141
H. M. Byrne, Unionist.....7709

No change.

1900 Election Unionist seat.

Last election result—W J Wilson, Lab, 9,262, Lord Stanley, C 6,184

SOUTH KERRY.

J. Boland, Nationalist, unopposed.

Last election result—John Pius Boland, N unop

NORTH MEATH.

P. Whyte, Nationalist, unopposed.

Last election result—Pat Ick Whyte, N unop

QUEEN'S COUNTY LEIX.

Y. Meechan, Nationalist, unopposed.

Last election result—P A Meechan, N unop

LONDON, JANUARY 21.

The following election results were declared this morning:—

STAFFORDSHIRE—LEEK.

Colonel Heath, Unionist.....5463
R. Pearce, Liberal 5453

Unionist gain.

1900 Election Unionist seat.

Last election result—Robert Pearce, L 5,749, Charles Bill C 4,275

LINCOLNSHIRE—SLEAFORD.

E. Royds, Unionist 5265
Arnold Lupton, Liberal 4000

Unionist gain.

1900 Election Unionist seat.

Last election result—Arnold Lupton, L, 4,855 Rt Hon Henry Chaplin, C, 4,062

ESSEX—SAFFRON WALDEN.

Colonel Proby, Unionist 4283
Rt. Hon. J. A. Pease, Liberal ...4011

Unionist gain.

1900 Election Liberal seat.

Last election Rt Hon Joseph A Pease L 4208 Sir W Balfour Bartlelot Bt C 2,285

RUTLANDSHIRE.

J. Gretton, Unionist 2235
J. Emery, Liberal 1531

No change.

1900 Election Unionist seat.

Bye-election 11 June 1907

Last election result—John Gretton, C 2218 W F H Lyon, L 1862

BELFAST—SOUTH.

J. Chambers, Unionist 5772
T. Sloan, Unionist 2552

No change.

1900 Election Unionist seat.

Last election result—Thomas H Sloan, L, 9,538, Rt Hon Lord A W Hill, C, 3,634

BERWICKSHIRE.

H. Tennant, Liberal 2992
Sir H. Seton-Karr, Unionist ...2060

No change.

1900 Election, Liberal seat

Last election result—Harold John Tennant, L, 2,975, R Titzroy Bell, C, 2,624

LINCOLNSHIRE—EAST LINDSEY.

H. Brackenbury, Unionist 4433
T. Davies, Liberal 4275

Unionist gain.

HEREFORDSHIRE—LEOMINSTER.

Sir J. Rankin, Unionist 4822
E. Lamb, Liberal 3991

Unionist gain.

1900 Election Unionist seat.

Last election result - Edmund Lamb, L, 3,882, Sir James Rankin, Bt, C, 3,864

DEVONSHIRE—TOTNES.

F. Mildmay, Unionist 5505
I. Foot, Liberal 3578

No change.

1900 Election Unionist seat.

Last election result—Frnc Bingham Mildmay, C 5,226, Lewish H Edmunds, K C, L, 2,236

LONDONDERRY—CITY.

Lord Hamilton, Unionist 2435
Leslie, Nationalist 2378

No change.

1900 Election Unionist seat.

Last election result—Marquis of Hamilton, C, unop

ABERDEENSHIRE—WEST.

J. Henderson, Liberal 5901
G. Smith, Unionist 3194

No change.

1900 Election Liberal seats.

Last election result—J McDonald Hinderson, L, 5,949, Ronald McNeill, 2,791

YORKSHIRE—BARNSLEY.

J. Walton, Liberal 12425
A. Grocer, Unionist 5053

No change.

1900 Election Liberal seat.

Last election result—Joseph Walton, L, unop

BELFAST—WEST.

J. Devlin, Nationalist 4651
Carpenter, Unionist 4064
Magie, Indian Nationalist 75

No change.

1900 Election Unionist seat.

Last election result—Joseph Devlin, N, 4,138, Capt J B Lomley, C, 4,122, A M Carlisle, L, 153

YORKSHIRE—DONCASTER.

C. Nikholson, Liberal.....10654
C. Whitworth, Unionist..... 7085

No change.

1900 Election Unionist seat.

Last election result—Charles Norris Nicholson, L 3,315, Sir Fredk W Fison, Bt, B 5,646

YORKSHIRE—ROTHERHAM.

Sir W. Holland, Liberal.....12225
J. Dransfield, Unionist 4667

No change.

1900 Election Liberal seat

Last election result—Sir W Hy Helland, Bt L unop

DUMFRIESSHIRE.

P. Molteno, Liberal 4666
W. Murray, Unionist 4091

No change.

1900 Election Unionist seat

Last election result—Percy A Molteno, L, 4,814, J H Balfour-Bremne, C, 3,431

DERBYSHIRE—CHESTERFIELD.

J. Haslam, Labour... 8234
G. Radford, Unionist 5693

No change.

1900 Election Liberal seat.

Last Election Resuls—James Haslam, Lab 7,254. Godfrey Lampson Tennyson Locker-Lampson, C 5,590

SOMERSETSHIRE—BRIDGWATER.

R. Sanders, Unionist.....5575
H. Hick, Liberal 3896

Unionist gain.

1900 Election Unionist seat.

Last election result—Hy G Montgomery, L 4,422, R A Sanders, C 4,405

KENT—ASHFORD.

L. Hardy, Unionist 7966
R. Farrer, Liberal.....4422

No change.

1900 Election Unionist seat.

Last election result—Lawrence Hardy, C, 5,995, P Harris, L 5,614

LANCASHIRE—LANCASTER.

N. Helme, Liberal..... 7132
B. Russell-Taylor, Unionist.... 6048

No change.

1906 Election Liberal seat.

Last election result—Norval Walsen Helme, L, 6,824, Col Wm Foster C 5,640

YORKSHIRE—COLNE VALLEY.

C. Leach, Liberal..... 4741
Capt Boyd-Carpenter, Unionist 3750
A. Victor Grayson, Labour..... 3149

Formerly Labour seat.

1900 Election Liberal seat.

Bye-election 18 July 1907.

Last Election Result—Albert Victor Grayson, Soc 3,648 Philip Bright, L 3,495 G C H Wheeler, C 3,227.

NORFOLK—THETFORD.

R. Winfrey, Liberal..... 4239
Sir T. Hare, Unionist. 4000

No change.

1900 Election Unionist seat.

Last General Election—Richard Winfrey, L, 4,416 Sir Thos Leigh Hare, Bt, C 3,513

PEEBLES AND SELKIRK.

W. Younger, Liberal..... 1921
S. S. Steel, Unionist..... 1735

No change.

1900 Election Unionist seat.

Last election result—Master of Elibank, L 1,955 Sir Walton Thorburn, C 1,549

HAMPSHIRE—BASINGSTOKE.

A. Salter, Unionist..... 7506
J. Wallis, Liberal..... 4872

No change.

1900 Election Unionist seat.

Bye-election 12 March 1906

Last election result—Pur Clavell Salter, K C, 4,852 Harry Calvert Verney, L, 4,593, E Polden L 467

SURREY—EPSOM.

W. Keswick, Unionist..... 10919
Sir A. Rollit, Liberal..... 5232

No change.

1900 Election Unionist seat.

Last election result—William Keswick, C 7,316, A W Aston, L 6,221

PERTHSHIRE—WEST.

Lord Tullibardine, Unionist.....3864
T. Morrison, Liberal.....2566

Unionist gain.

1900 Election Unionist seat.

Last election result—David C Erskine, L 3,890, John Stroyan, C 3,080

CARMARTHENSHIRE—LANDILLO.

Abel Thomas, Liberal.....7619
M. Peel, Unionist.....2451

No change.

1900 Election Liberal seat.

Last election result—Abel Thomas, K C, L, unop

GLAMORGANSHIRE—GOWER.

J. Williams, Labour.....9312
P. Simner, Unionist.....2532

No change.

1900 Election Liberal seat.

Last election result—J William Lab, 4,841, T J William L 4,542, Ernest Helme, C 1,939

YORKS—WHITBY.

Hon. G Beckett, Unionist 5161
W. Jardine Liberal.....4602

No change.

1900 Election Unionist seat.

Last election result—Hon Wm G Beckett, C 4,780 Noel Edward Buxton, L 4,709

LONGFORD—SOUTH.

J. Phillips, Nationalist...Unopposed.

1900 Election Nationalist seat.

Last election result—John Phillips, N unop

ESSEX—HARWICH.

H Newton, Unionst.....6757
A Lever, Liberal 5608

Unionist gain.

1900 Election Unionist seat.

Last election result—Arthur Pevy Fever, F 5,650, Harry K Newton, C 5,308

TYRONE—SOUTH.

A. Horner, Unionist.....3054
T. W. Russell, Liberal.....2770

Unionist gain

1900 Election Nationalist seat.

Last election result—Rt Hon T W Russell, Ind 2,954 A L Horner, K C C 2,671

CHESHIRE—HYDE.

F. Nelson, Liberal..... 4476
Dr. Eastham, Unionist..... 4461
Anderson, Labour..... 2401

No change.

1900 Election Unionist seat.

Last election result—Charles D Schwann, L 5,545, Edward Chapman, C 4,482

LOUTH—NORTH.

T. M. Healy, Nationalist.....2432
Hazleton, Nationalist 2333

No change.

Last Election Result—Timothy M Healy, K C, N unop

QUEEN'S COUNTY—OSSORY.

W. Delaney, Nantionalist unopposed

Last election result—William Delaney, N, unop

GALWAY—EAST.

J. Roche Nationalist,.....unopposed.

Last election result—John Roche, N unop

The numbers elected hitherto are:—

Unionists	180
Liberals	149
Labour	31
Nationalists	55

Party gains are:—

Unionist	81
Liberal	10
Labour	1

THE MANCHURIAN RAILWAYS.

Japan's Attitude.

LONDON, JANUARY 20.

A telegram received in New York from Peking, states that Japan has notified China that she and Russia will decline in concert to agree to Mr. Knox's proposal for the neutralisation of the Manchurian Railways, for which Japan declares China is responsible and has thus committed an unfriendly act.

CHINCHAU-AIGUN RAILWAY.

Monopolised by America.

LONDON, JANUARY 21.

A telegram received in New York from Peking states that an edict has been issued ratifying the agreement for an American loan of 50,000,000 dollars to construct the Chinchau Aigun Railway. America will appoint the full share of engineers and will supply half of foreign material. Other nations may have a minority participation in the loan.

OBITUARY.

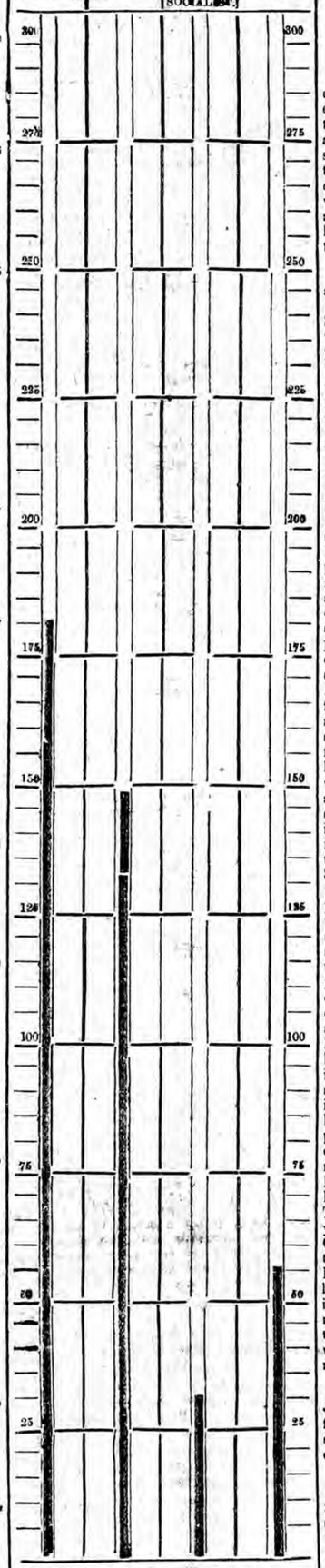
LONDON, JANUARY 21.

The death is announced of General Sir Thomas Wright.

[General Sir Thomas Wright, K. C. B., saw much Indian field service. He entered the Bengal Army in 1894. He served in the Punjab campaign, 1848-49, including Chillianwala and Gujrat (medal with two clasps), commanded the Sikh Cavalry in the Indian Mutiny, 1858 (medal). He was promoted General in 1889. Sir Thomas was born in 1825.]

THE Government of India have decided to proceed with the Patents Bill and Electricity Bill during the cold weather season.

RESULTS AT A GLANCE.



LUND'S BLUE ANCHOR LINE

Purchased by P. and O. Company.

LONDON, JANUARY 21.

The P. and O. Company has purchased Lund's Blue Anchor Line.

[William Lund in 1880 began his Blue Anchor line of steamers from London to Australia. He had also first class twin-screw steamers for carrying H. M.'s mails between South Africa and Australia. The ill-fated "Waratah" was one of these. The fleet consists of six steamers, of 39,110 tons.]

ROYAL TOUR TO EAST AFRICA.

LONDON, JANUARY 21.

The Duke and Duchess of Connaught and party have started for East Africa.

BOMBAY FINANCE COMMITTEE.

A Meeting on Monday.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BURMA, JANUARY 21.

The Finance Committee of the Governor's Council, consisting of half elected and half nominated members, will hold its first sitting at Bombay Secretariat, on Monday the 24th, for the consideration of the new Budget under the presidency of the Hon'ble Sir John Muir Mackenzie. The following are members:—Sir J Muir Mackenzie, Mr Jenkins, Mr Lamb Sir Sassoon David, Mr. Milne, Sir Pherozeshah Mehta, Mr. Goculdas Parekh, Mr. Setalvad, Mr Nowrojee Pestonjee Vakil, Mr Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy, Rao Bahadur G. V. Joshi and Sirdar Coopasawamy Moodliar.

ANOTHER POLITICAL DACOITY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JANUARY 21.

Another political dacoity is reported from the village of Hattore in Kajshahi District the victim being a respectable and rich Mahomedan named Dewan Sakhoulla. Early on Saturday morning a band of young men, twelve in number, dressed like upcountrymen and armed with deadly weapons invaded the Dewan's house. After forcing open the door, belaboured the inmates and ransacked the chests and boxes. While retreating with the booty the Dewan's nephew opposed them. A fight ensued and the Dewan's nephew was so mercilessly beated that he soon died. From their voices the dacoits appeared to be Bengalee youths. No arrests have yet been made. Enquiry is proceeding.

THE GOVERNOR'S TOUR.

Starting the New Railway.

FIRST SOD CUT.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

JAMNAGAR, JANUARY 21.

This morning His Excellency the Governor of Bombay cut the first sod of the railway extension to connect Jamnagar with Dwarka, the famous shrine in the Gaekwar's territory and also with Salaya, the important Kathiawar seaport. The Jam Saheb said the railway had the double advantage of opening up far away outlying country and affording facilities to a vast army of pilgrims. The line would be over a hundred miles long and the cost forty-five lakhs of which Jamnagar provides twenty-five to thirty.

THE GOVERNOR'S SPEECH.

His Excellency said,—"Your Highness ladies and gentlemen,—I warmly appreciate your Highness' cordial welcome to this historic State and its most interesting capital. I hope that the story of Nawanagar will some day be placed on a permanent record and I am sure that it will form a fascinating page in the annals of the Rajput race and of India. On that page a great deal of fighting will certainly be found, but your Highness' reign has happily fallen upon peaceful times and you are now striving to increase the prosperity of your people in ways of which your ancestors could have had no idea. Good communications are essential to the development of a State and the railway system of Kathiawar, which is a remarkable testimony to the foresight and enterprize of the Princes and Chiefs has already conferred a great benefit upon the people. We are here to-day to inaugurate a fresh extension of this valuable system and I am very glad to be able to perform this little ceremony and to be associated with a further step in advance which will promote the prosperity of this State and of Kathiawar generally directly and indirectly. The present extension was contemplated some time ago, but Kathiawar fell on bad times in the great famine of 1899-1900 and in subsequent years and railway progress was checked. It is most satisfactory to know that the arrangements for financing this new line are being made and I hope that before long through communication with Dwarka will be established. The effect, as your Highness has indicated, will be to give easy access to one of the most sacred places in India, to provide a branch to Salaya, which may become an important port in the future, to open up outlying parts of the Nawanagar State to markets now inaccessible on economic terms and thus to create changes for its enterprising people. Your Highness further contemplates road-making on a considerable scale as the finances of the State permit, and I am sure that these improvements of communications will act and react upon the welfare of your subjects. In ancient days a State which desired to progress generally found itself obliged to go to war with its neighbours and to annex his territory. In these far happier, if less stirring times, internal development must be the object and much remains to be done in this direction. Your Highness is showing admirable earnestness in initiating works of public utility, and I earnestly hope that you will long be spared to promote the happiness and prosperity of your people. It is a great pleasure to me to be here to-day as the representative of His Majesty the King-Emperor and as your Highness' friend. Your devotion to the British Throne is well-known and I need not assure you that the welfare of the Princess and Chiefs of India and of their subjects lies near to His Majesty's heart. I congratulate your Highness on the inauguration of this important line and I shall watch with deep interest its progress and that of the State of Nawanagar. My visit has brought me into direct touch with your needs and aspirations and will furnish me with one of the pleasant memories of my life."

THE HOSPITAL EXTENSION.

His Excellency then proceeded to the Jubilee General Hospital, where he laid the foundation-stone of the extension to provide separate wards for twenty women and doctors' quarters. His Excellency said:—

SIR GEORGE CLARKE'S SPEECH.

Your Highness, Ladies and Gentlemen,—I feel a special pleasure in laying the foundation-stone of a hospital which will minister to the needs of the afflicted, mitigate human suffering and save valuable lives. The memory of Her Majesty the late Queen-Empress could not be more fitly enshrined than in such an institution as this as you all know Her Majesty cherished the warmest affection for her Indian subjects and represented to them all that is best and most sympathetic in the British Rule. In honouring the memory of the Great Queen, Jamnagar honoured itself. The original Jubilee Hospital opened in 1891 must have done an immense amount of good among the people of the State who seem to have been quick to avail themselves of its aid. Your Highness has told us that although additions were made in 1896-97 the buildings are now inadquate to meet the growing needs. The new ward to be reserved for females only will, I am sure, be of the utmost value in alleviating preventible suffering of which there is sadly too much among the poor women of India. Besides the direct uses of such a hospital as this, I believe that indirect advantages are also reaped. Patients who have been carefully tended here and who go back cured to their homes must take with them some ideas of orderliness, cleanliness and elementary hygiene which cannot fail to have an educative value.

"I take a particular interest in the hospitals of the Presidency, many of which I have visited and while there is much more to be done if our means permitted I do think that in bringing medical attendance within reach of large numbers of the people and in the efforts we are making to improve sanitation generally, British Rule is doing a great work in the sacred cause of humanity—a work of which we may justly feel proud. There are many ancient prejudices to be overcome and our hospitals are too often called upon to take cases when the time for curative measures has passed.

"The sad words 'Too Late' have then to be recorded and the death of a patient who could easily have been saved if his ailments had been taken in hand in time may be regarded by his friends only as a reason for distrusting the hospital. Ignorance of this kind will gradually disappear and the usefulness of our hospitals will steadily increase, but I have been much struck with the fact that the personality of the medical officer is a matter of the greatest importance. A kindly sympathetic personality will attract patients in a most marked degree and I am convinced careful selection is a very important matter in ensuring the fullest use of hospitals in India. I am sure that the decision to make the women's wards an extension of this hospital and not a separate institution is a wise one in this case. Special hospitals for women are necessary when the demands are very great, but there are many advantages in having one centre which enables all the available knowledge and skill to be brought to bear on any case and ensures the maintenance of a general standard of administration and prevents the duplication of expensive appliances. I can assure your Highness that it is a particular pleasure to me to be associated with this important extension of hospital work in Jamnagar which illustrates your kindly desire to succour the afflicted among your subjects. I earnestly hope that the building which will arise on this site will be the means of averting suffering and death for many poor women whose needs appeal strongly with special force to us all."

NEW DOCK NEAR JAMNAGAR.

LAYING THE FOUNDATION STONE.

The Governor, in laying the foundation stone this afternoon of the New Dock Works at Rozi Bunder near Jamnagar, said:—

THE GOVERNOR'S SPEECH.

"Your Highness, Ladies, and Gentlemen, This is the third undertaking of great public utility which you have asked me to inaugarate to-day. Surely there could be no greater testimony to the anxiety to promote the interests and welfare of his State which the Jam Saheb is showing. As in the case of the Dwarka Railway this is eminently a question of a much-needed improvement of communications. An important line of access to and from the State of Cutch passes through this point, and as your Highness has so clearly explained the unhappy passengers in the time past by this route frequently had to undergo much discomfort and even hardship in embarking and disembarking at this spot. The process of wading through deep mire for a considerable distance cannot be a pleasant one and the first impresions of a passenger on arriving in Kathiawar must be tinged with a sense of disappointment which is not just to the charming State of Nawanagar. For purposes of trade the present conditions must be most unfavourable, if not impracticable. Now it is certain as all experience proves that the provision of facilities developes traffic of all kinds, and I am sure that the dock which is to be built here will be greatly appreciated and will more than fulfil your Highness's expectations. Future passengers will be able to land and embark in ease and comfort and they will have reason to bless your Highness's thoughtful enterprise. I am glad to know that you have

FURTHER PROSPECTS.

under consideration. If Nawanagar could be provided with a port for commerce available at all times and seasons there can be no doubt that the benefits would be great. Harbour works, however, unless the natural conditions are exceptionally favourable, are generally liable to miscalculations of cost which are sometimes serious. I can recall several instances in point. The questions as to what works can be carried out on this site or at Salaya and whether it will be desirable to undertake large operations at both places will entail the careful thought which your Highness will give to them and I need not tell you that estimates will require anxious scrutiny alike from the engineering and the commercial point of view.

HELP OFFERED.

"If the Bombay Government can be of assistance to you by lending engineers or in any other way, I hope you will apply for it. I will only add that I am very glad to be able to play a little part in inaugurating the construction of the Rozi Bundar pier for which your Highness has already prepared by the construction of this road. I am quite certain that this important improvement in the communications between Nawanagar and Cutch, two States whose history is closely intertwined will be to the permanent advantage of both and will constitute one of many practical memorials to your Highness's beneficent rule."

VISIT TO THE RAJ KUMAR COLLEGE.

An Address to Young Prnces.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

RAJKOT, JANUARY 19.

This afternoon, H. E. the Governor of Bombay paid a visit to the Raj Kumar College to distribute prizes to the Raj Kumars on the occasion of the annual speech day. He was thus following in the footsteps of his predecessors in office, all of those who have held the reins of Government in this Presidency since this College was founded having at one time or another honoured the institution with their presence.

The College as is well-known was founded in 1870 by the joint action of the Chiefs of Kathiawar for the education of their sons and near relatives, and ever since the day when it was first opened it has been an ever-growing, ever-widening institution, exerting an ever-increasing influence upon the happiness of the subjects of Kathiawar, upon the sympathetic relations between Native rulers and British administrators. At the present day it has reached under the able guidance of its Principal, Mr. C. Mayne, the proud position of being self-supporting and as the Chiefs, who now solely control its management, have recently seen fit to increase the fees charged for receiving pupils, it should be able still further to increase its sphere of usefulness amongst its pupils. Extension of accommodation for the reception of a larger number of boys, is of course unnecessary, for the pupils belong to a restricted class, and any substantial increase is not a possibility. At present they number 44, which is only three less than the number in residence last year, when a record since the institution of the College was reached.

However, the College has been constantly adding to its departments of activity, and while a general description of its work would be superfluous one may refer to a few of the latest developments. Two of these are connected with the athletic life of the College—always one of its most prominent features, and have proved of the greatest service to the Kumars in residence. These are the Waddington Gymnasium, erected in memory of Principal Waddington, and the Ranjit Singhi Swimming Bath, completed by H. H. the Jam Sahib, after his succession to the gadi. The latest addition, however, to the College buildings is the Hide Sanatorium, named after Mr. T. Hide, an old Vice-Principal, and now Principal of the Daly College, Indore. Though small, it is a handsome building of Porebunder stone, with its arcued verandhas thoroughly in keeping with the picturesque style of architecture which has been adopted for all the College buildings. It is intended to be used for any infectious cases which may occur and has two wards, each capable of taking either one or two beds, as that two infectious diseases can be treated at once if necessary. The sanatorium is the gift of seven old boys, the Nawab of Sachin, the Thakore Saheb of Rajkot, the Raja of Dharanpur, the Raja of Chota Udaipur, the Raja of Baria, the Chief of Meraj, Junior, and the Chief of Sangli.

THE CEREMONY.

To-day's ceremony was held in the school hall, a building which thoroughly represents the sentiments of Anglo-Indian co-operation which it is partly the aim of the institution to inspire in the minds of Kathiawar's future rulers. At the head of the hall, hung portraits of members of the British Royal family, on either side arranged pictures of British administrators in the Presidency and Province, and of Kathiawari rulers, whilst at the far end hung portraits of the two past and the present principals of the College. This afternoon a heavy gilt chair was placed for His Excellency beneath the portrait of the late Queen-Empress Victoria. On the right sat His Excellency's staff and the principal local officials and officers, while on the left sat a number of ladies. On either side of the centre aisle were seated the Chiefs who are still staying in Rajkot and behind them relatives and friends of the Kumars, at the foot of the hall sat the Kumars themselves, dressed in white garments and brilliant turbans of many colours.

His Excellency was received at the entrance to the hall by the Principal who, having conducted the Governor to the dais, proceeded to make some remarks on the work of the college.

(Concluded on page 8.)

THE LATEST FROM HOME.

(SPECIALLY PREPARED BUDGET.)

LONDON, JAN. 7, PARIS, JAN. 8.

SUMMARY OF THE WEEK.

COURT.—The King, the Prince of Wales, and others members of the Sandringham house party had several days' shooting at the end of last week On Monday His Majesty left Sandringham on a visit to Lord and Lady Ivesgh at Elveden Hall.

Ecclesiastical.—The Archbishop of Canterbury in his New Year's message to his diocese refers to a General Election as the time when a people's fibre is most searchingly tested, and urges the necessity for prayer for Divine help in the right exercise of the responsibility of the vote.

Gift by the Duke of Fife.—The Duke of Fife has presented to Banff the large and valuable collection of arms and antiquities which was formerly at Duff House, the mansion presented by the Duke to Banff and Macduff some years ago.

Naval Appointments,—Rear-Admiral Cross, Superintendent of Devonport Dockyard, has been promoted Vice-Admiral in consequence of the retirement of Admiral Sir R. Henderson, who is succeeded as Admiral by Vice-Admiral A. MacLeod. The vacancy in the Rear-Admirals' list will be filled by the promotion of Captain Beatty, of the battleship "Queen," who is not yet 39 years of age, and will be the youngest flag officer in the Service.

New Assistant Postmaster-General.—Sir H. Norman, M. P., has been appointed Assistant Postmaster-General.

New Dock for the Clyde.—The Clyde Navigation Trust have arranged plans for the construction of a new graving dock on the Clyde, 1,020ft. long and 110ft. wide, and capable of accommodating the largest battleship afloat.

The Coal Trade.—There is increasing dissatisfaction among the Durham and Northumberland miners with regard to the arrangements for the working of the Mines (Hight Hours) Act. Many men and boys are out of employment in Northumberland and many of the mines in Durham are idle.

The General Election.—Speeches have been delivered during the week by the Prime Minister at Haddington and Brighton, Mr. Balfour at Haddington and Hanley, Lord Lansdowne and Lord Curzon at Manchester, Sir E. Grey, and others. Replying to a correspondent who asked his advice as to how he should vote, Lord Rosebery says that on three out of the four issues on which the General Election will be fought he is at variance with the Government. He is against the Socialism which he, in common with Socialists, recognizes as inherent in the Budget. He is in favour of a reformed and efficient Second Chamber. He is opposed to anything in the nature of an independent Irish Parliament, or anything that will directly lead up to it.

THE EMPIRE.

Australia.—Speaking at a banquet given in his honour at Brisbane on Monday night, Lord Kitchener expressed admiration of the enterprising and progressive spirit which he had seen on all sides. Lord Kitchener arrived at Sydney on Wednesday.

Canada.—Typhoid has become epidemic at Montreal, where there were at least 2,000 cases on Sunday. There have been 24 deaths in three days.—The Canadian Government 4 per cent. loan of £4,000,000, originally floated in 1885, is to be redeemed in London on July 1 next.—The proposal made by the Canadian North Atlantic west-bound freight conference to increase the ocean freights on goods shipped to the Dominion has produced strong protests in commercial circles in Canada.

South Africa.—The Committee of the International Arbitration and Peace Association having urged upon General Botha that there should be some mitigation of the rules for the registration of Indians in the Transvaal, a reply has been received, stating that when General Smuts was recently in England he discussed the matter with the Secretary of State for the Colonies, and a scheme was outlined which it is hoped will be satisfactory to His Majesty's Government.

THE UNITED STATES.

Finance.—The close of the calendar year finds the Treasury in a decidedly stronger position than it was six months ago when the financial year began.

New York Municipal Appointments.—A list of nine municipal appointments issued by the Mayor of New York shows, in the opinion of the "Evening Post," that Mr. Gaynor intends to fulfil his promise to exclude absolutely all political interference and influence from municipal government. Only one of the new officials is a regular Tammany man.

Railway Legislation.—The presidents of serveral American railways had a conference with President Taft on Monday on the proposed amendments to the Inter-State Commerce Law, to which they are understood to object on the ground that further legislation would disturb the railway and industrial worlds.

Trust Amalgamation.—Mr. Morgan and his associates have acquired the controlling interest in the Morton and Fifth Avenue trust companies, which will be consolidated with the Guarantee Trust Company. The combined deposits of the three companies amount to £26,200,000, and their assets to £31,800,000.

FOREIGN.

China.—The revenue from the Chinese Customs in 1909, estimated in silver, is larger than in any previous year except 1906. There is a large increase in the inland trade and in the material prosperity of the people.

France.—The promotions and appointments in the Legion of Honour conferred on the occasion of the New Year include the names of General Picquart, M. Jean Richepin, M. Romain Rolland, M. Pierre Louys, and M. Henri de Regnier.—M. Clemenceau has agreed to withdraw his threat to retire from the Radical Socialist party.—The Archbishop of Paris received on Sunday a delegation of the working men's Catholic clubs of the diocese of Paris, introduced by Comte de Mun. The Archbishop expressed his approval of the clubs, and exhorted the men to make the Church popular among their comrades and to cause the Christian faith to arise in their souls.

Germany.—The German Navy League has issued a New Year manifesto, which constitutes a stirring appeal to Germany not to be diverted by any considerations from naval expansion.—Germany's first complete flotilla of turbine torpedo-boats was commissioned on Tuesday. It consists of 11 vessels of the newest type some of which have attained a speed of 34 knots.—The returns of revenue from Customs and taxes for the first eight months of the financial year show a large increase—over £8,000,000—in comparison with the same period of last year.

Greece.—The Military League on Saturday made a number of demands of the Prime Minister and of the leaders of the Opposition, which were in the main conceded. Subsequently the League demanded the dismissal of the Minister of the Interior. The whole Ministry decided to resign, but, at the request of King George, they consented to remain in office, the resignation of the Minister of the Interior being communicated to the League.

Hungary.—Dr. de Lukacs was on Tuesday definitely appointed Hungarian Premier, and returned to Budapest to form his Cabinet. It seems probable that the Chamber will grant the new Premier certain supplies on the understanding that an appeal will be made to the country forthwith.

Italy.—The Senate have passed the Bill for the relief of the victims of the recent earthquakes. Presentations have been made to the foreign crews which helped the victims at Messina and Reggio.—Signor Enrico Ferri, leader of the Italian Socialists, has declared his intention to support the programme of the Sonnino Government.

Japan.—The Budget for 1910 compared with the previous Budget shows an increase of 23 million yen (£2,300,000) in both revenue and expenditure.—The foreign trade returns of Japan in 1909 show that the exports were £43,600,000 and the imports £40,000,000. This is an increase of exports and a decrease of imports.

Morocco.—Something like consternation, says our Tangier correspondent, has been caused in official Moorish circles by the action taken by the French military authorities at Figig and Casablanca in arresting officials who have ill-treated French subjects. The French Foreign Office appears to consider the present a suitable time for clearing up all outstanding matters.—It was stated that the Spanish Minister of Public Works, Senor Gasset, would leave for Melilla on Monday night with a view of studying the best means of developing the resources of the occupied territory and of improving communications.

Portugal.—King Manuel in his speech at the

opening of the Portuguese Cortes on Sunday referred to his recent visits to England and to the cordial reception he had met with from the King and Queen and people.

Russia.—The Duma has unanimously voted £11,000,000 for the reorganization and redistribution of the Army. An Imperial Order was published on Monday by which the full control of the Army departments will in future be vested in the Minister of War.—The proceedings in the Duma Committee on the Naval Estimates show that the Admiralty is still in a disorganized condition.—The funeral of the Grand Duke Michael Nikolaievitch took place in St. Petersburg on Monday.

Turkey.—Hakki Bey, Ambassador in Rome, has accepted the invitation to succeed Hilmi Pasha as Grand Vizier.

Aerial Navigation.—M. Delagrange, the well-known French aviator, was making a flight at Bordeaux on Tuesday when his machine collapsed. He fell from a height of about 30ft., and was killed on the spot.—Mr. C. S. Rolls has made some interesting flights with his Wright biplane at Shellbeach, Isle of Sheppey.—The new German Army airship Gross III. is said to have developed in her first trials a speed of nearly 60 kilometres an hour.

Professor Lowell on Mars.—Professor Percival Lowell stated at Boston on Friday that two canals not simply new to us, but new to Mars, had been discovered by observations taken at the Flagstaff Observatory in Arizona.

Public Bequests of Dr. Ludwig Mond—Dr. Ludwig Mond has, subject to the life interest of his wife, bequeathed to the Royal Society of London a sum of £50,000, to be employed in the endowment of research in natural science, more particularly, but not exclusively, in chemistry and physics, and to the University of Heidelberg £50,000 to be employed for similar objects. He has bequeathed three sums of 20,000 each respectively to the Munich Academy, for the promotion of the arts of sculpture and painting, to trustees as a fund for providing pensions or occasional pecuniary assistance to aged or disabled workmen of Brunner, Mond, and Co. (Limited), and to the municipal authorities of the town of Cassel, in Germany, to be applied in the same way as the gift of 100,000 marks which Dr. Mond had already paid to them. In a codicil to his will Dr. Mond bequeathed to the National Gallery, subject to the life-interest of his wife, and on certain conditions as to housing and exhibition, 56 pictures from his collection of Italian works of art.

Shipping.—A collision occurred in the Irish Sea during a dense fog between the steamer "Ayrshire," bounded for Aus ral a, and the "Arcadian," which sank in five minu s. Of the crew 12 lascars were drowned. The "Ayrshire," which put into Holyhead, is badly damaged.

Sport.—During the week a number of football matches have been played, the results of which are given.—The match between the M.C.C. and the Transvaal resulted in a win for the latter by 308 runs.—The first Test Match between the M.C.C. and South Africa has resulted in a victory for South Africa by the narrow margin of 19 runs.

Obituary.—Bishop Awdry, General Sir Richard Farren, Sir Edward L. Williams, Sir Spenser St. John, Sir F. M. Darley, and Mr D. Ogden Mills—"Times"

THE LADY MINTO NURSING FUND.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JANUARY 21.

A successful concert in aid of the Lady Minto's Nursing Fund was given at Government House last night. The chief feature, of course, was the Viceroy's band which played magnificently at intervals and showed excellent qualities both of tone of light and shade and of vivacious attack. The Orchestra gave a brilliant account of Floter's "Stradella," a good performance of Schubert's "Symphony" and Luigini's "Ballett" in four parts. The vocalists were :—Mrs. T. W Spink, Miss Katherine Jones and Mr. M. A. Mitaranga whose return to the concert platform after a long absence is very welcome.

ARRIVALS.

Per s.s. "Arabia," Jan. 21.

THE P. and O. S. N. Co.'s steamer "Arabia," Commander Thomas Leigh, which arrived in harbour yesterday morning, with the English Mails of the 7th January, brought the following passengers :—

FROM LONDON.

Arrendell, Mr D M	Paterson, Lieut H F W
Babington, Mr	Quarmby, Mr T W E
Block, Mr M T	Roberts, Mr Jas
Covtes, Mr W J	Robertson, Mr A C
Crompton, Mr J K	Robertson, Miss G
Dunn, Miss Rachael	Smitham, Mr Egerton
Exverill, Miss D	Stephens, Mr John
Farquharson, Mr. J R	Skinner, Mr C
Franks, Miss E R	Stewart, Lieut Col
Green, Miss G	Stewart, Mrs and Inf.
Lavington, Sub Lt H V	Stanton, Mrs
McGuire, Mr J W	Stan on, Miss

FROM MARSEILLES.

Baker, Mr J	Illing, Mr R
Barr, Dr and Mrs	Jackes, Mr W W
Bergmann, Mr A	Kennard, Mr M T
Bussey, Mr A R	Murray, Major Mrs
Beale, Mr Mrs, child	Maclachlan, Lieut K D
Brown, Mr H Lane	Maclachlan, Mr
Cook, Mr F	Maclachlan, Lieut K. D Mrs and child
Corfield, Mr Mrs H	Murray, Major J H S
Cartwright, Mr S W	Price, Mr P H
Cattanach, Mr L	Prentice, Mr Jas
Chorpe, Miss A E	Rowntree, Mr R
Ewart, Mr J M	Rose, Mr E E
Edwards, Mr T C	Rose, Miss S M
Fraser, Mr Gordon	Rottenberg, Miss Therese
Gray, Mr G V	Sime, Mr J
Hart, Mr	Sears, Mr F W
Husband, Capt J	Talbot, Mr G Mrs
Hamilton, Sir and Lady D W	Thomas, Mr A H
Hildebrand, Major	Tangham, Mr S C
Illing, Mrs R W	

FROM BRINDISI.—Leake, Dr A M

FOR KARACHI.

Morle, Mr and Mrs G	Grallon, Mrs and nurse

DEPARTURES.

Per s. s. "Salsette," Jan. 22.

The P. and O. Co's S.S. "Salsette," Captain R. S. Haywart, R. N. R., sail, to-day for Aden, &c., with the following passengers:—

Ambler, Mr. M. J,	Lakne, Mr. E.
Barrett, Mr. A.	Low, Mr. Austin.
Begnin, Mrs.	Martin, Mr.
Bonnerjee, Miss.	Mathews, Mr. T. J.
Cohn, Mr. S. T.	McConnell, Mr. W.
Crocker, Mr. J.	Mocatta, Mr. V. E.
Cuff, Mr.	Mehta, Mr. M. D.
Davies, Miss K. M.	Pike, Mr.
Douglas, Mr.	Richards, Mr.
Edwards, Mr.	Robinson, Mr.
Gibbs, Capt. W.	Sherrock, Mr. A. G.
Giles, Mr.	Smith, Mr.
Green, Mr.	Thomson, Mr.
Heppel, Mr. Arthur J.	Watson, Mr. E. A.
Hewett, Capt. R. W.	Welby, Capt.
Johnson, Mr.	

THE BOMBAY HUNT.

Hounds will meet on the following dates:—1910.

Jan 22nd Santa Cruz
Jan 23rd Wakola Barracks
Jan 25th Jackal Hill (Andheri Station)
Jan 27th The Kennels
Jan 30th Sahar Hill
Feb 1st Chuckla (Parla Station)
Feb 3rd Jackal Club
Feb 6th Parla
Feb 8th Itla (Parla Station)
Feb 10th Santa Cruz
Feb 13th Cross Roads Malon Ground
Feb 15th Jackal Hill
Feb 17th Santa Cruz
Feb 20th Wakola Barracks
Feb 23rd (Wednesday) Chuckla
Feb 25th (Friday) Jackal Club

Members coming by train are requested to proceed to the meet with as little delay as possible.

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(Continued from page 6.)

In Belfast this week there has been a great gathering of the Orange clans to protest against Home Rule as outlined by the Premier. Mr. Walter Long was the principal speaker and he recalled the famous words of Lord Randolph Churchill—"Ulster will fight, and Ulster will be right." Those, said Mr. Long, were awful words. They meant, if they meant anything, civil war. Civil war might be necessary, it might be justified by the circumstances, it might be forced on a people in order to protect the lives and liberties of the people and their successors; but it was an awful thing to contemplate. He believed Lord Randolph spoke no more than was the tone of the people of Ulster. It might be that the future might have for them a choice as terrible as that Mr. Long as well as Lord Londonderry referred to, a suggestion that if the Conservatives come in with a very small majority, they will only be too glad to have a "deal" with the Irish Nationalists. Both Lord Londonderry and Mr. Long indignantly repudiated the suggestion and scouted the idea that Mr. Balfour could ever falter in his allegiance to the Unionist cause. Possibly not, but friends of the Union will pray that if the Conservatives are victorious at the polls their success may be sufficiently large as to make them independent of the Irish vote. We have not forgotten the Wyndham-MacDonnell incident of the last Conservative Government, and Ministries, whatever their politics, are very human, the outcome of the fierce contest that is being waged by Mr. John Redmond and Mr. Timothy Healy will be awaited with interest. A tremendous effort is being made by the Irish leader to prevent Mr. Healy being re-elected for North Louth on the ground that he is impossible as a colleague This is not the first time an attempt has been made to exclude the redoubtable "Tim" from the House of Commons, but previously the Archbishops and Bishops have been on Mr. Healy's side. In the present fight they are turning their episcopal backs on him. Mr. Redmond in a speech at Dundak on behalf of the rival Nationalist candidate, almost shed tears over the waywardness of Mr. Healy, whom the chief declared he assisted to a seat in Parliament. I wondered how Mr. Healy would take this rather astonishing statement, Mr. Healy scornfully replies :—"Mr. Redmond says I owe my introduction to public life to him. Why, when I was first elected a member of Parliament, Mr. Redmond was handing round the orders of the day in the House of Commons." Mr. Redmond at the period to which Mr. Healy alludes was a clerk in the Vote Office of the House of Commons. "The fact is," Mr. Healy declared, "it was I who got Mr. Redmond elected for New Ross." On that occasion he wickedly added, Mr. William Redmond telegraphed to his brother. "For god's sake don't disgrace your name and family by joining the Land League." Within about two years of this Mr. William Redmond was one of the Parliamentary group who, under Parnell, were making things hum at Westminster. Mr. Redmond is not only troubled by Mr. Healy; Mr. William O'Brien is again on the war-path. He arrived at Rebel Cork on Tuesday to start a "campaign against the Redmondite party" and received a reception which in point of enthusiasm has not, it is said, been equalled in Ireland since the late Uncrowned King was at the zenith of his influence. Addressing his followers, Mr. O'Brien said that he had blotted himself out of Irish life in order to spare the country turmoil and to leave the Dublin "bosses" a free stage for their genius and statesmanship. They were not content, however, to banish him without entering on a campaign to knife every man who had ever given him a friendly hand; and he had determined, therefore, at any hazard, to help the people of Cork to put this disposition down. In doing so they would be delivering Ireland from a band of tyrants and coercionists as ignoble as ever nestled in Dublin Castle. The pretence that Mr. Asquith intended to give Home Rule to Ireland in the next Parliament, he declared to be bosh. *Eo-uno, disce omnes.* From this triangular feud—for Mr. Healy and Mr. O'Brien are not exactly bosom friends—we are asked to infer what an Irish Parliament would be like. But the average Englishman is, I fancy, is inclined to say—"Let them have a sort of Parliament of their own and if they fly at each other's throats let them."

POSTORIPT.

What the *Times* styles very grave information is conveyed to that journal in a letter from Sir George Birdwood, which is headed "Pan-Hinduism," and which seems to deserve the attention of the authorities. The letter is as follows :—

SIR,—It is only a letter just received from a distinguised and thoroughly well-informed Indian correspondent, that moves me to solicit your indulgence in giving a place in your columns to this belated comment on Sir Richard Temple's letter on Pan-Hinduism in the "Times" of the 27th ultimo. Sir Richard Temple would seem to identify the motives of the murderers of both Sir Curzon Wyllie and Mr. Jackson. Sir Curzon Wyllie indeed fell "a victim to unreasoning national (? racial) hate," but the direct purpose of the well-calculated and elaborately organised murder of Mr. Jackson was to paralyse the efforts of the Government to suppress sedition and uphold law and order in India; the very purpose that prompted the murder in February last of the Hindu Bengali, Mr. Biswas, by a Hindu Bengali. Sir Curzon Wyllie's murder was an incident of Empire. Mr. Jackson's "touches the Ark," and the difference between them has to be clearly distinguished, for it is full of significancies for the students of the science of government, and in special the government of Orintals by Occidentals. Sir Richard Tecaple and other Oriental experts could with great advantage at this interesting time tell us much of Pan-Hinduism before the revindication by Great Britain of Aryan supremacy in India; and how it was dealt with by the Muslim conquerors of the country; for, considering that more than one-half of the population of the Empire consists of Hindus, a widely diffused, accurate knowledge of the immemorial objects and methods of Pan-Hinduism should be of more than academical interest, and would, in fact, be most helpful to those of our statesmen and officials concerned with the administration of the Government of India. The disgraceful way in which we were surprised by the parallel outburst of Pan-Islamism in India in "the sixties and seventies" of the past century cost us the lives of Lords Mayo and Mr. Justice Norman.

Now the letter that has just come into my hands tells me that from October and November last certain temple ceremonies in various parts of India have been accompanied by the blowing, in a peculiar way, of the sacred sea-shell, or chaukya (Turbinella rapa), the sacramental war trumpet of the ancient Hindus (who always have been, and always will be, "ancient Hindus" in the loftiest inspirations of the phrase), as a proclamation, well understanded of the people, of war in its intensest and most merciless forms against an offending alien Government. After these ceremonies the Hindu mother of every family within sound of this trumpet of doom, if she has four sons, dedicates one of them to slay, or be slain by, the nearest official of the Government that may have disturbed or outraged the faith of his forefathers. He is offered up by his mother as a last sacrifice to patriotism—in the transcendental ineffable meaning of the word among Hindus, who under the inflaming denomination of Sri Bharatta regard India, not as a mere earthly country, but as absolutely a heavenly country, "the Kingdom of God"! If these "Dee-daves" ceremonies are really being held over many extended sre a in India, as, say, in "Central India" or the "Southern Maharatta Country"—which is my native country—it is impossible to disregard the importance of them at this time. From the associations of infancy the sound of that trumpet awakens echoes even within my heart of heart—my "subliminal self."

But let me not exaggerate. I have in the columns of the "Times" repeatedly protested that the so-called "unrest in India" has so far been confined to the English educated classes in India and the uneducated zemindars created by the permanent settlement, and to a few vakils who have grievously suffered in pocket as a temporary consequence of "the Partition of Bengal"; and that the only anxiety connected with it arises out of the manner in which the Government of India may be dealing with it. I remain of that opinion, and more confidently than ever in view of the combined firmness and tact shown by the Viceroy and the Governor of Bombay in dealing with the sporadic outrages that have so far marked the course of the agitation. But if the Mahrattas once raise the cry of their religion being in danger, "the unrest in India" will at once take on quite another complexion, and demand measures for its settlement disgraceful to our statesmanship after the exercise of a free hand in India (the easiest country in the whole world to rule in peace and happiness and prosperity) of over 150 years.

THE NEW IMPERIAL COUNCIL.

Programme for First Meeting.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JANUARY 21.

The following is the programme for the first meeting of the Viceroy's Legislative Council on the 25th instant :—

The Additional Members to make the oath or affirmation required by Regulation 7 of the Regulations for the nomination and election of Additional Members of the Legislative Council of the Governor General. The Hon'ble Mr. S. P. Sinha to give notice of his intention to propose, at the next meeting, certain amendments in the rules for the conduct of the Legislative business of the Council of the Governor General.

The newly constituted Imperial Legislative Council which meets on the 25th instant will have a comparatively light session this cold weather. The only important measure will be the Electricity Bill which will shortly be refered to a Select Committee The other Bills pending are the Currency Bill, the Dourine Bill and the Small Companies Act Amendment Bill. The Patents Bill may be further advanced, but nothing has been finally settled. Meanwhile, it is interesting to note that the local Government s have been invited to give their views on the revision of the Criminal Procedure Code, the Transfer of Property Act, revision of Company's Act on lines of the English Statute and a Bill to amend the Merchants Shipping Act.

"GAZETTE OF INDIA" NOTIFICATIONS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JANUARY 21.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Rev. Clarme, Chaplain of Nowgong, is granted 11months leave.

Mr. Hammick, Dr. R. Row, Mr. V. P. Madhava Rao and the Accountant General, Madras, have been nominated members of the Court of Visitors of the Indian Institute of Science.

COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. Thomas, Assistant Collector of Customs, is transferrerred from Bombay to Madras, Mr. Cadell is promoted to Collector of Customs 1st Grade, Mr. Westropp 2nd Grade, and Mr. Howard 3rd Grade.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Mr. McLeod is confirmed as Government Examiner, Assam and Bengal Railway.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

Captain Bird, Asst Military Accountant, is granted eight months' leave consequent on the retirement of Colonel Williams.

Major Perkins becomes Controller of Military Accounts and Majors Bruce and Hudson and Captains Dudgeon, Labilliere, McDonell and Murray receive promotions.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Mr, Stebbing, Forest Zoologist, is granted leave for two years, Mr. V. S. Iyer officates as a temporary measure.

MOHURRUM IN BOMBAY.

Last Night's Situation.

TO-DAY is the Tabut day, the Mohurum procession, which means parading of the "Tabuts" through different streets of Bombay. follows "The night of the Slaughter" and the Mahomedans come out in large crowd in a torch light procession every year. Last night a dead-lock ensued and the tabutwallas would not move the tajias from their respective pedestals. This attitude was taken up last night by the Mahomedans, because they averred that their "Mohallamen" would not defray the expenses of lights, music and other accessories necessary for such a procession as the Police Commissioner had prohibited the playing of music near the Borah musjid in Doster Street. [In days ago the tabuts were constructed and as usual their respective "toliwallas" and "punjawallas" paraded through different Mahomedan localities. But a few of the "tolis" would not go past the Borah Mosque on account of the Commissioner's orders prohibiting the music at the spot.

Last night it was expected as usual that the general parading of tabuts would take place, but the authorities suspected that something might happen and the things might taken an unusual turn and it did. Until midnight the "tabuts" were not lifted from the pedestals and the whole native town was in a hubbub and the very large crowds of natives who had turned out to see the tajias were disappointed and a general grumbling amongst the Mahomedans was noticed.

They expected that the authorities would give in last night after the determination of the "mujavars" on Thursday night when they did not start the Bara Imam Sandal procession. But Mr. Edwards was firm and intimated that there would be no trouble and all should go well, only if the tabutwallas did not play music at a particular spot mentioned by him and to which there had been a general agreement a few days before the Mohurram commenced, in an assembly of over 3,000 Mahomedans at Noorbag.

The police force was in readiness, and a few companies of the Gloucester Regiment were waiting at the Police Head Quarters to meet any case of emergency that might arise.

Until we went to press there was peace throughout the City, but great excitement prevailed on account of the tajias not having been paraded.

The Tabuts and Punjas.

THE Commissioner of Police has issued 106 licenses for "tabuts" and 603 for "punjas." Last Year the figures were 103 and 579 respectively.

In different wards the numbers are as under :—

Wards	Tabuts	Punjas
A	6	9
B	29	106
C	24	142
D	6	38
E	25	249
F	10	29
G	6	30

IN July last Mr. A. Cockeraft, District Traffic Superintendent, S. I. Railway, met with an accident while driving in a jutka along the public a thoroughfare in Cannanore, He has filed a suit in the District Court, North Malabar, against the Secretary of State to recover Rs. 2,600 damages as he attributes the accident to negligence on the part of the local authorities.

THE GOVERNOR'S TOUR.

(Continued from Page 7.)

THE PRINCIPAL'S SPEECH.

Mr. Mayne said:—

Your Excellency, Mr. Hill, Your Highnesses, Chiefs, Ladies and Gentlemen:—Before proceeding to the main subject of my remarks this afternoon, the progress of this College during the year 1908-09, let me first, on behalf of all present, extend a most cordial and respectful welcome to Your Excellency on this your first visit to the Rajkumar College. We have been favoured in the past nearly 40 years by the presence of several Governors of Bombay at our annual Prize-Giving: in fact, I think, I am correct in saying that, since Sir Vesey FitzGerald declared this College open on December 16th, 1870, every succeeding Governor of Bombay has presided at these functions at sometime during his tenure of office, while two of Your Excellency's predecessors, Lord Harris and Lord Sandhurst, honoured us more than once. So I may say that we have been singularly favoured in the past. To-day we are adding Your Excellency's name to the number of our distinguished Presidents, and in doing so we feel grateful that in the midst of your many obligations you should have found the time to come here, and proud that our Prizes should be presented by one, whose sympathetic interest in all departments of education is so well known and so highly valued. We take Your Excellency's presence here to day to be a proof of your sympathy with this College, with its aims and objects; and we shall one and all, from the heads down to the most junior of the kumars, derive no small encouragements from the fact that Your Excellency has been among us and seen what we are trying to do. Nor, in welcoming Your Excellency, must I forget to extend a similar greeting to the large assemblage of Kathiawar Chiefs, who by their presence to-day testify that their kindly feelings towards the College, the Alma Mater of so many of them, are undiminished. It would be invidious to mention any of them by name, but to many of them individually we owe a great deal, while their collective support is our most valuable asset Indeed without it the College could not have reached its 40th Birthday as it will do at the end of this year. On these Prize-giving occasions, Mr. Macnaghten, whom all the elders of my audience will remember as the beloved first Principal of the College, used occasionally to give a short review of the past history of the place. I am not going to attempt a review of 40 years to-day, but your Excellency will, perhaps, not think it out of place, if I try to show in a few words in what respects we have tried to advance during the last, say 20 years. No school can stand still for long without dying of inanition; it must either advance or go back, and old boys will, I feel sure, not bear me a grudge, if I contend that on the whole we have gone forward in the period named. Let me begin with irrefutable facts; our number last term was 47, the highest on record; previous to this, 44 had been reached twice. This I take to be a distinct sign of progress. Again, our curriculum has been considerably extended, in consequence of which it has been necessary to employ more highly qualified masters; the general level of teaching has very much improved and, "pari passu," the general level of attainment among the Kumars. This is the case with all the Chiefs' Colleges, as those who care to read the combined annual reports can see for themselves. All these are marks of progress. I will not contend that all the Kumars who leave us are paragons of virtue and knowledge, but every year it seems that the feeling of "esprit de corps" is growing and with it among our elder Kumars at all events, an increased sense of responsibility. I could give you some striking examples of this. A College is largely what the senior boys like to make it, and we in this College owe a great deal to our head boys of the last few years. There are degrees of excellence but I should like particularly to mention the Thakor Saheb of Rajkot, the Chief of Jath and the Minor Nawab of Savanur in this connection. But "vixere fates ante agamemnona," and I would not have our old boys think I am underestimating the head boys of their days, many of whom I know were fully alive to their responsibilities. Nor would I have my hearers think that in its present state ours is the best education for a future Chief that can be given. I am confident that twenty years hence the level of character and attainment will be higher than it is now, which after all is, as it should be. All I wish to imply is that there are signs of steady progress, for which we, who are closely connected with this place, can not be too grateful. And this in spite of many difficulties, for it does not always follow that the highest born boys have correspondingly high abilities and application. As my hearers must know, the oldest Chiefs' College, our own, is less than half a century old and previous to its foundation there was not that liking for education among the Chiefs that exists now. Again, many of our Kumars join us at an age when many boys in Europe are more than half way up their school, though I am glad to say that our average joining age is far lower than it used to be. I hope that in judging our friends will take the above factors into consideration, and not expect too much from an Institution, that is still but an infant in tradition compared with our English Public Schools, its prototypes.

CHIEFS OWE THEIR SUCCESS.

If you wish to see what the College has done, look around you—There are many Chiefs present to-day who will trace some of their success as Administrators to their College training, and among the youngest generation I could mention a goodly number who have entered upon the great work of their lives with a foundation of knowledge, common sense, manliness and character, acquired here which augurs well for their future career. It is good sometimes to look back, even though the retrospection bring back to view (side by side with the success) many failures and short comings, for success is often grounded upon its opposite. With your Excellency's permission I will now pass on to a short review of the chief events of the year 1908-09. Owing to a bad occurence here last rains, the prize-giving, which had been fixed for the end of June, had to be deferred, so that your Excellency is being asked to present, the prizes for work done nearly a year ago. Owing to my absence on furlough Mr. Turner was in charge of the College assisted by Mr. Williams, whose sad death we had to deplore in June last. I should like to take this opportunity of congratulating Mr. Turner on the efficient manner in which he steered the ship of the College during the year. From the report it appears that it was on the whole an uneventful year, but happy is the country that has no history, and, as Mr. Macnaghten used often to say very often these uneventful periods are more full of quiet steady progress than more stirring times. The work of the diploma class was crowned by our three candidates, Chintamanrao of Sangli, Jalaludinkhan of Radhanpur and Dipsinhji of Dhrol, all gaining diplomas. The first named did particularly well, being first among all the candidates from the four Colleges in four out of six subjects. Had he gained another 10 marks in history and geography, he would have obtained an Honours' Diploma. Among the lower classes Fattensingrao of Akalkot, a very promising boy, Pravisinhji of Baroda, Natwarsinhji of Baroda, Pratapsinhji of Jamnagar and Rukhad Wala of Navania, all did very well and are to receive prizes to-day. In all 40 Kumars were examined in April last out of whom 33 passed in all subjects, a percentage which speaks well for the steady class work of the year. Whether the standard of attainment reached by the diploma candidates in political economy and land revenue justifies the continuance of these subjects in the Diploma curriculum is a moot point consideration of which on this occasion is hardly applicable. Before leaving the subject of work I should like to impress upon parents and guardians the great desirability of having their Kumars throughly grounded in vernacular and arithmetic before they entrust them to our care; most valuable time would be saved in many cases, and the best possible foundation for other study laid. Fortunately we have a large majority of young Kumars with us at present, who see most of them keen on getting on, a fact which augurs well for our educational standard in the future. The out-door life of the Kumars during the year calls for no particular mention. Kamaludinkhan of Manavadar and Jalaludinkhan of Radhanpur made good cricket and football captains respectively. Swimming was as popular as ever and there was a revival of racquets. Chintamanrao of Sangli made a capital Squadron Commander.

SELF-SUPPORTING COLLEGE.

A few general matters call for particular mention before I close my remarks. The year in question was marked by three Council meetings, at which very important resolutions were passed on the subject of fees, the Post Diploma Course and other matters of College interest. These are dealt with fully in the printed report. With regard to one of them, the fee question, I will only say here that the increased fee receipts makes our position as a self-supporting Institution more secure than ever, and that I am very hopeful that, as long as we are able to pay our way without help from the States, they in their turn, will look favourably on such proposal involving increased expenditure, as have to be made from time to time for the sake of the improvement of their College.

The usual "Old Boys Gathering" was held and the large number of past Kumars who attended it testifies to the popularity of these annual meetings. Let me assure our old boys that the life of the College is very much fostered by their visits that its traditions are maintained and that we are justified in regarding the success of these re-unions as a most marked indication of the vitality of the place. We had a most successful visit from the Daly College Kumars in March and an interesting series of games was played, in which our Kumars, considering the smallness of our number, acquitted themselves creditably. We had to mourn the loss of 4 past Kumars during the year, His Highness the Rana Saneb Porbandandar, Saheb Sher Zaman of Khanji of Junagadh, Azam Najawala of Bilkha and Kumar Shri Jethiji of Virpur. I cannot close my remarks without cordially acknowledging the very great assistance that the Agent to the Governor rendered to the authorities throughout the year. We feel that in Mr. Hill we have an Agent, who has our interest very near his heart, and derive great encouragement from his ever ready Harbhany of Morvi, Khashara Rawat and Meram of Jaada.

EUROPEANS.—Rev and Mrs Stevenson, Mr and Mrs Tudor Owen and party, Captain and Mrs Adler, Mr A Sells, Mr J T Turner, Major E C Massy, Miss Eagan, Mr F Trotter, Mr and Mrs Pryde, Mr and Mrs Barrett, Major Mrs and Miss Carter, Major and Mrs Coghill, Captain and Mrs Strong, Mr and Mrs Scott, Mr and Mrs Whittle, Mr and Mrs Strip, Lieut Magrath, Lieut Usborne, Lieut Fenton, Captain Hutchinson, Mr B McCloghin.

BARRISTERS AND PLEADERS.—Messrs D B Shukla Bar-at-Law, G N Pandit, B A, LL B, Venilal Ranchoddas Baxi, B A LL B, and Bhagvanji Anopchand, B A LL B, Mr and Mrs P G Masurekar, Mr and Miss Gulam Mahomed, B Munshi Bar-at-law, Messrs Mahendrarai V Pargbi B A LL B, Mukundrai Prabhashankar, Harishankar N Pandya, K G Pandit, BA, LL B, Madhavrai J Baxi, W S Pandit, Bar-at-law and Amratlal B Baxi.

RAJKOT STATE.

Reform under a Young Ruler.

RAJKOT, JANUARY 19.

The State of Rajkot, which His Excellency has visited this week, is one of the lesser territories of Kathiawar, and its ruler is a chief of only the second class, but a progressive policy is being pursued there and several reforms have been introduced during the course of the three years, during which the young Thakore Sahib has sat upon the gadi. The young Chief takes a practical and genuine interest in the welfare of his subjects, he personally superintends the transaction of State business, and spends several hours each day in his office with his Dewan. Recently for the more steady transaction of State business he decided to instal a telephone service. All the principal State offices and institutions in the city of Rajkot are now connected telephonically and the system is being extended to stations in the district. Already it reaches to Halenda, a distance of 28 miles southward and to Kuvadia and Bancera, respectively ten and fourteen miles away to the eastward.

Rajkot State has an area of 282 square miles and although like a great deal of the land in Kathiawar its soil is not very productive, a considerable portion of its area is under cultivation. Consequently the improvement of the condition of the cultivator has been one of the first cares of the young ruler. In order to encourage the ryot to a greater interest in the success of his crops a considerable portion of the debt due from the cultivators to the State has been remitted. In two years as much as Rs. 40,000 has been wiped off the accounts of the Treasury—Rs. 15,000 in the year before last, and last year Rs. 25,000, about 10 per cent. of the total amounts. The remainder of the debts are to be paid off by easy instalments, so that the cultivator need no longer fear that practically all his crop may be seized to satisfy the claims of the State. Another measure for the benefit of the ryot is the abolition of all interest payable on sums advanced as tascavi. This applies not only to advances which may be made in the future but also those which have been received by the peasants for the past, and thus a considerable tax is removed from the shoulders of many of them. To improve the cotton crop the State has devoted its attention to the supply of a better class of seed to the cultivators, while the Agricultural Department is making further experiments with Spence cotton which appears to do well on irrigated land. In 1908, the area of cotton cultivation was the largest ever known in the State. In 1909, the area was reduced from 25,000 bighas to barely 20,000 bighas, but a much better quality crop is expected as a result of the improved seed which has been employed. Wheat irrigation on the other hand has increased from 17,500 bighas to 20,000. This is due partly to the amplitude of the rainfall and partly to the extension of irrigation works. Within the last two years 30 new wells have been sunk bringing the total number to over 500, and there is now no place in the State where waser is not available at all seasons of the year. This year too as the result of a good mansoon some of the wells, which had gone dry, have resumed a supply. In general trade of the State there has been a marked improvement that is shown by the rise in values to the State of the Customs. These are farmed out for collection, and whereas only a few years ago the proceeds to the State were from twenty-eight to thirty-two thousand rupees per annum, the farmers now pay anything from thirty-seven to forty.

In common with the other States of Kathiawar, Rajkot has adopted a proggressive educational policy. The standard of education of the middle school has been raised from the third to the sixth under the regime of the present Thakore Saheb, and the State is looking forward to obtaining complete control of the Central High School, Rajkot. This was established and has hitherto been managed as a Central High School for all the States of Kathiawar, but seeing that practically every State has now got a High School of its own, its continuance as a joint institution is unnecessary. The buildings belong to the State of Junagadh, but the Nawab has consented to hand them over to the Rajkot authorities so long as they are used for High School purposes. When this institution comes under Rajkot control it is intended to amalgamate it with the present Middle School. The latter will accommodate pupils in the lower standards, while the High School will be confined to the higher. The Policy of allowing 20 per cent. of the children to receive their education free will also be extended to the latter institution. The provision of free education is a subject which is receiving increased attention, female education has always been free and last year it was decided that all primary education in the thirteen village schools, which the State has provided should be gratuitously given for the encouragement of agricultural studies. A scholarship of Rs. 180 a year was offered to a student who should sit for the Licentiate's examination at the Poona Agricultural College and a small sum was set aside to purchase books and other school necessaries for the sons of poor agriculturists, attending the primary schools.

It will thus be seen that the present ruler has turned his attention to reform in several directions, and their utility and wisdom particularly of those in the Agricultural Department is shown from the fact that while the State is being put to greater expense, the revenue has risen by about a quarter of a lakh, in spite of a fall in the proceeds of sales of land for building. Whereas three years ago the total revenue amounted to four lakhs, it has since varied between that sum and 4½ lakhs.

RECEPTION AT THE RESIDENCY

The following is a list of those invited to the reception at the Residency to meet the Governor :—

CHIEF.—H H Sir Rasulkhanji, Bahadur, GCSI. Nawab of Junagadh, H H Sir Bhavsinhji Bahadur, K C S I, Maharaja of Bhavnagar, H H the Raj Sahibjee Dhrangadra, KCSI, Raj Saneb Amarsinhji of Wankaner, Thakor Saheb Harisinhji of Dhrol, Thakor Saheb Dolatsinhji of Limdi, Thakor Saneb Balsinhji of Wadhwan, Thakor Karansinhji of Lakhtar, Thakor Saheb Vakhatsinhji of Sayla, Thakor Joravarsinhji of Chuda, Thakor Vakhatsinhji of Vala, Knachar Shri Odha Ala, Chief of Jasdan, Khan Shri Fatehdin Khanji, Chief of Manavadar, Azam Vala Laxman Meram, Chief of Tsana-Devli, Azam Vala Bava Jivna, Chief of Vadia, Thakor Shri Surajsi of Virpur, Thakor Raisinhji of Malia, Thakor Shri Mulvaji of Kosda-Sangani, Azam Vala Kulu Surag, Shareholder of Jetpur, Azam Vala Kanthad Naja-Shareholder of Jetpur, Desai Surajmalji of Patdi, Azam Jadeja Sursinaji Mansinhji Talukdar of Jalia, Devani, Azam Jadeja Pratapsinjt Jeshiji, Talukdar of Kotharia, Azam Jadeja Pratapsinhji Merajj, Talukdar of Gavridad, Azam Jadeja Ladhubha, Talukdar of Pal, Azam Jadeja Harisinhji Abhesinji of Lodhika, Azam Jadeja Shivsinhji, Govindji, Talukdar of Gadaka, Azam Jadeja Raghavsinji, Talukdar of Mengni, Azam Vala Baima Desa of Bilkha Azam Malek Hussein Mahmad Khanji Kamaludinkhanji, Talukdar of Vanod, Azam Keshavlal Pranjivan Desai, Talukdar of Vasavad, Azam Babi Sherouliandkhanji Rustamkhanji, of Bantwa, Azam Babi Hussoinyavarkhanji Samatkhanji of Sardargadh, Azam Vajsur Valera of Bagasra, Azam Vithalrao Bhaskar, Talukdar of Vithalgadh, Azam Bhan Desa of Bilkha, Azam Jadeja Lakhubha Ashaji of Rajpura, Azam Vala Mansia Nag of Jetpur, Azam Malek Jainkhanji Jorawarkhanji of Dasada, Azam Kanchar Surag Sadul of Chotila, Azam Majmudar Bapubhai Jadavrai of Kuba, Azam Vala Ram Muln of Bagasra, and Azam Jadeja Balsinhji Raisinhji of Khirsara.

GOVERNMENT NATIVE OFFICIALS.—Messrs R B Vitbalrai Himatram, K G Trivedi, Gordhanji Mavji and Harilal Jethabhai, Dr P T Kothari, L M and S, Mr Dhirajram V Vyas and Mr and Mrs Lalkaka, Messrs B H Buch, J R. Laxmisankar and Odhavji Devji, Mr and Mrs Badruddin, Subeddar Kana Ram, Jamadar Dhani Ram, Mr R B A S Tameer, Mr S N Doctor, Mr H N Cressalia, M A, L L B, Subhedar Budha Singh, Subedar Sujan Singh, Jamadar Bhinn Singh.

PRIVATE GENTLEMEN.—Messrs R B D D Ved, Pragji Makanji, R S Umiashankar Jivanram, Mr and Mrs A W Dias and Mr Alexander Dias, Dr Ratilal R Baxi, Mr Manshankar Joshankar, Mr and Mrs Jamshedji, Mr Bapaji Ramchandra, Dr and Mrs Anklesaria, Mr Himatram Vasantram Dave, Dr and Mrs Ratanji Adarji, Mr and Mrs Bezanji Merwanji, Mr Jeshalal Morarji, Kumar Sir Harbhany of Morvi, Khashara Rawat and Meram of Jaada.

THE STREE BODHE COMMEMORATION.

The following is the text of a letter, received by Sir Muncherji Bhownuggree, from the Private Secretary to His Majesty the Queen, acknowledging receipt of the Stree Bodhe commemorative volume, whose dedication His Majesty has graciously accepted :—

Buchingham Palace, 7th December, 1909.

DEAR SIR,—I have had the honour of submitting your letter, and also of presenting to the Queen a copy of the book on female Education in India.

I am desired by Her Majesty to thank you for your letter, and to say what pleasure the Queen has in accepting

was not sufficient for its needs; that it was not recognised for war; and that our shipbuilding programme was wrong. When the attack upon England came it would come like a bolt from the blue in the night. The British Navy at the present moment was 19,000 men short. "At this moment we are in a most serious crisis respecting the destinies of the great British Empire, and I tell you seriously that we are not prepared."

MR. J. R. MACDONALD ON LORD CURZON.

Mr. Ramsay Macdonald, M. P., addressed a meeting at Bromley Public Hall in support of the candidature of Mr. G. Lansbury (Socialist) for Bow and Bromley. Referring in the course of his address to a speech by Lord Curzon, who spoke of him as an irresponsible politician, Mr. Macdonald said that the man who represented an English constituency of 25,000 electors was a much more responsible politician than a man who represented half a dozen Irish peers. The remark was one of those gratuitous insults that pompous persons belonging to the House of Lords were always throwing at democratic representatives. If any man was responsible for the present unrest in India, Lord Curzon was that man. If Lord Curzon's term of office in India had extended another ten years the unrest in India, the assassinations, and the political crimes would have been greater than at the present time, when the natives believed there was some liberalizing influence at work in the Government there. Lord Curzon's misadministration his misunderstanding of the Indian mind, and his mistakes in government during his last three years had done more than anything else to create the political unrest that unfortunately was expressing itself by the assassinations of our representatives in that unhappy country. (Cheers)

GOVERNMENT AND EDUCATION.

A letter appears in the "Times," above the signatures of Lord Londonderry, Mr. Walter Long, M.P., and Mr. F. E. Smith, K.C., M.P., in which they point out to the electors that the chief aim of the Radical party is to get at the General Election a formal mandate for a multifarious array of contentious Bills under cover of the issue of the rejection of the Finance Bill by the House of Lords. The signatories dealing with the question of education write: —

"By their Bill of 1908 the Government admitted that the growth of public opinion was against the Bill of 1906 and in favour of the principles of the Lords' amendments to that Bill. They also admitted that the education question must be settled upon lines of conciliation in advance of those of the Bill of 1906. Yet we have now this extraordinary announcement from the Prime Minister that the Bill of 1906—scouted by the nation and discarded by the Government—is still part of the Liberal programme, and is to be smuggled past the electorate under cover of an attack upon the right of an hereditary Second Chamber to reject a Finance Bill. The decision of the nation which Mr. Asquith hopes thus to obtain is at the same time to be used as a verdict against the Lords for doing in 1906 what in 1908 he and his Government admitted in principle to be right. A strategy of such surpassing political dishonesty naturally includes minor tactics of no greater candour. Home Rule itself is used to mask from Roman Catholic voters the very education policy which the leader of the Home Rule Party in 1906 condemned as an injury to Roman Catholics. Mr. Lloyd-George, too, at the Queen's Hall, makes the false statement that the Irish Party voted for the third reading of the Education Bill of 1906. This statement has already been exposed in your columns but is still unwithdrawn by its author. Mr. Lloyd-George's boast at Cardiff that the Budget 'is going through, and many another Bills will follow it, is open to the addition, 'including one Bill which we have ourselves discarded as unjust and unpopular.'

THE IRISH PARTY.

Mr John Redmond, M. P., addressed a Nationalist meeting at Dundalk in support of the candidature of Mr. R. Hazleton, M. P., in opposition to Mr. T. M. Healy, M. P. Mr. Redmond, who was heartily greeted, said he had come there in the greatest crisis for the fortunes of Ireland that had arisen in the lifetime of the oldest man in the assembly, and if Ireland in this crisis acted with common prudence and common sense, with unity and patriotism, this crisis would eventuate in Home Rule for Ireland. (Cheers.) He disclaimed the very smallest trace of personal antagonism or animosity towards Mr. Healy. For thirty years he had been doing his best to work in harmony with him. (Laughter). He was instrumental in assisting Mr. Healy to get his first seat in the House of Commons, and he cited instances in which he had befriended him since, incurring a good deal of odium from his friends by so doing. What had Mr. Healy's record been with reference to the party pledge for the last two years? When Mr. Birrell's Land Bill, but Mr. Healy denounced it both in Parliament and the country, and his denunciation, he believed, strengthened the House of Lords in their efforts to mutilate and destroy all that was good of the measure. As to the Budget, the moment it was introduced the Irish Party assembled to consider it and held several long and laborious meetings, and finally came to a unanimous decision as to their action. From all those meetings Mr. Healy absented himself. The only meeting of the party with reference to the Budget that Mr. Healy attended was that held on the morning of the division on the third reading. Mr. Healy won ton his own lines. When the party voted he abstained and when the party abstained he voted, and generally he acted quite independently of the party to which he belonged. Since then he had openly and without disguise, on platform and in the columns of the Orange Press, opposed and denounced the action of the Irish Party on the Budget. (Cries of "Down with him.") At this moment he was in open revolt against the National organisation and the National Party. He was afraid that it was abundantly clear that Mr. Healy could not ever for any length of time work in harmony with any set of men. He had quarrelled with every party that he was ever a member of, with every chairman under whom he was supposed to serve. He quarrelled with Parnell long before the Parnell split. He concluded by appealing to the electors of North Louth to maintain the discipline of the Party.

Saturday, Jan. 1, 1910.

MR. LLOYD-GEORGE AT READING.

Speaking at Reading, Mr. Lloyed-George said, they had been called upon to face that election, because rich landlords, who were specially represented in one branch of the legislature, declined to bear their fair share of the burden of taxation. The expenditure which had to be met was that which they had taken a prominent part in forcing upon the country. After suggesting that Colonial opinion was strongly in favour of the Budget, Mr. Lloyd-George proceeded to contend that the great root trouble of our social system was the precariousness of living, and advocated the establishment of a system of State insurance against unemployment. That day was the first of a new era and a new year. What it would bring forth to the people depended on the people themselves.

MR. CHURCHILL AND UNEMPLOYMENT ABROAD.

In a letter to Mr. Chiozza-Money, M.P., Mr. Churchill says that Mr. Chamberlain's assertion that Germany and the United States are able to give full employment to their people is obviously made under a complete misapprehension of the actual facts. He cites various facts and figures in support of this allegation, and says that the lesson both from Germany and from America is that tariffs, however high, are utterly unable to prevent severe, widespread, and chronic unemployment among the industrial population.

IRISH UNIONIST MANIFESTO.

The Unionist Associations of Ireland have issued a manifesto to the electors of Great Britain, in the course of which they say:—

"Do not imagine the Nationalist Party will be conciliated by Home Rule. Any form of Home Rule would pave the way towards complete 'national independence.' In America Mr. T. P. O'Connor, M.P., has been touring the country on behalf of the Redmondite Party, and has received Separatist Irish American money on his assurance that the suppression of the House of Lords will remove the last obstacle to Home Rule, which, all Irish-American Nationalists understand to be the prelude to separation. As direct witnesses of it, we declare that not within living memory has there been such a demonstration throughout Ireland of frank Separatism as has just been afforded by the progress through the country of Mr. John Redmond's two Irish-American guests, Capt. Condon, the veteran ex-Fenian leader (who took part in the Manchester rescue-and rescue of 1867), and Mr. O'Callaghan, secretary of the United Irish League of America. On every platform the same watchwords were loudly proclaimed—'Nationalist methods changed but Nationalist aims unaltered from Fenian times. Mr. John Redmond himself was a participant in more than one of these demonstrations and his words are on record in glaring contrast to his simple pleadings on British platforms for a subordinate Parliament without a thought of separation.

"The British taxpayer should carefully take note that the Legislative Union offers the only sound security for the immense sum of British money with which the Imperial Parliament is buying out the Irish landowners, estimated at some £150,000,000. That money will require to be repaid in instalments by the purchasing Irish tenants over a long course of years. In this immense transaction the British taxpayer is supremely concerned, and without the sure protection afforded by the Union the return of the capital would be gravely imperilled. Under an Irish Nationalist Parliament there would practically be no security.

"The Irish policy of the Unionist Party is constructive and progressive, accompanied by a firm and impartial administration of justice. Since Gladstonian Home Rule days Unionist Governments have given to Ireland great measures of popular legislation, including Land Purchase Acts, an entire reform of local government which has given Irishmen the same control over their local affairs as is enjoyed by Englishmen and Scotchmen, the opening up of remote agricultural areas by means of railways, measures dealing with congestion, and the establishment of a Department of Agriculture and Technical Instruction. These changes have transformed and are still transforming the Ireland of Gladstonian times, and have shorn from the Home Rule movement the plausibilities which were then urged in favour of an Irish Parliament.

"The record of misrule in Ireland under Radical government is notorious. The law of the King in large areas of the country has been superseded by the law of the United Irish League. When the Unionists left office Ireland was peaceful. Ever since the country has been in a state of disorder. Mr. Redmond's League has made a mockery of British law, inflicted untold suffering upon all who dared to disobey its tyrannical decrees, by boycotting, murderous assaults, cattle-driving, incendiaries and other outrages, and by its lawless operations has largely increased imperial and local taxation. Well might Mr. Redmond boast to his Irish-American friends, as he did in October 1908—'We maintain in Dublin an office within whose walls practically speaking, the government of Ireland is carried on.'

"In the present Radical conspiracy against the veto of the House of Lords, no matter how the battle may wage as between the Free Trade and Fiscal Reform or between the two Houses of Parliament, every vote given for Radical and Labour candidates will be a vote for a form of Home Rule which must lead to the break up of the United Kingdom and to permanent disorder in Ireland.

"We trust that, as they have twice done before in this supreme matter of the Union, the British people will again be true to themselves, to their country and to the best interests of Ireland."

LICENSED VICTUALLERS' MANIFESTO.

The following manifesto has been issued:—"The licensed trade—a legitimate industry carried on under the sanction of the law—collects no less than thirty-seven and a half millions sterling annually—that is to say, nearly 30 per cent. of the tax revenue of the country. How has this great industry been treated by the present Government? It has been the victim of continuous attacks, and of unceasing endeavours to place fresh imposts on an already overburdened trade. . . .

"The Finance Bill would place crushing burdens on licensed houses while leaving other means of supplying excisable liquor comparatively free, thus revealing its real intention. Its heaviest blows are aimed at the public-house, and the duties are admittedly designed to crush out of existence, without any compensation whatever, a large number of well-conducted houses; in fact, according to the Lord Advocate's estimate, quite as many as would have been extinguished under the Licensing Bill. No regard is paid as to whether any particular house is required to meet the needs of the working classes. The tax collector is substituted for the Magistrate.

"The licensed trade contends that the limit of taxation has been reached. This has been proved true by the huge increase in the spirit duty having so decreased consumption that it is already admitted by the Government that but half the estimated increase of revenue will be obtained. The Chancellor in imposing the extra duty said it would justify increased prices to the public, and would leave the retailer a margin to recoup himself the loss of profit due to any decreased consumption, with something over towards mitigating the pressure of the new license duty. That view has been falsified. Meanwhile the public have had to pay increased prices the trade has none the less lost heavily and agriculture and allied industries have all severely suffered. Yet the Government declare that if returned to power their first act will be to pass the Budget unaltered.

"Is it just that the large sums invested by the public in the industry should be confiscated, that honest traders should be deprived of their livelihood for no fault of their own and that they and those dependent on them should be thrown out of employment? Is it fair while the great majority of the electorate continue to consume alcoholic beverages as part of their ordinary diet that persistent endeavours should be made to interfere with the reasonable convenience of temperate consumers because a small section of the community unhappily misuses alcoholic drinks?"

Monday, Jan. 3.

LORD DURHAM AND THE LIBERAL COLONIAL CLUB.

Lord Durham has resigned the presidency of the Liberal Colonial Club on the ground that, as he is unable to support the Government any longer, his position in the club is at present open to misconception.

PRELATES ON THE CONTEST.

THE PRIMATE.

Preaching in Canterbury Cathedral, the Archbishop of Canterbury dwelt on the great importance of the electoral conflict into which the nation was entering, and urged that every citizen should aim at considering first and foremost the real interests of the country.

THE ARCHBISHOP OF YORK.

The Archbishop of York, in a letter to clergy of his diocese, says the broad issues before the country are constitutional and financial. But the Prime Minister has added to his official programme a definite statement in favour of the disestablishment and disendowment of the Church in Wales and an indefinite statement in favour of a change in the system of elementary education, and in view of his demand for "guarantees" restricting the veto of the Lords there is at least a risk that a Disestablishment Bill and an Education Bill might be forced through the next Parliament. As a full discussion and a clear judgment on these questions is impossible in the present election the Archbishop thinks it eminently fair and reasonable that citizens who care for those things, to whatever party they may belong, should ask their candidates whether they will decline to vote during the next Parliament for any Disestablishment and Disendowment Bill or for any Education Bill which would radically alter the present position.

THE BISHOP OF OXFORD.

The questions raised are hard enough to tax to the utmost even the ablest minds. Amongst a time the Church has, at all events, one clear duty; the duty of prayer, both public and private.

THE BISHOP OF ELY.

The General Election will be of critical importance in the history of the country. I trust we shall continually pray that God will guide the issues of this anxious time.

BISHOP OF ST. ALBANS.

There will be a temptation to introduce into the controversy every kind of side issue. Churchmen will do well to maintain that side issues cannot be understood as settled by this election. Otherwise, they may find that though the election will turn on wholly different issues, it will be maintained that side issues thoughtlessly introduced have been determined by electors who never really considered them.

BISHOP OF SOUTHWELL.

No Church is so free as ours, and bitterly should I lament if I saw within it the use of that political pressure which I observe in constant use by the Free Church Council, and which, in the estimation of many, is crushing out the spiritual life of its adherents. For me the one supreme question is what is for the good of the nation? It appears to me that our social conditions is of vital importance. Men need real homes, and for many homes should be obtainable with sufficient land of their own. It is not, to my opinion, for the health of the nation that the Poor Law should remain in force as at present. To destroy the rights of parents in the matter of religious education seems to me to be a retrograde step.

MR. ASQUITH AT HADDINGTON.

Mr. Asquith addressed a meeting at Haddington in support of the candidature of Mr. Haldane. He said: "Let me take the first opportunity of expressing on behalf of myself and my colleagues and of the whole Liberal Party the grief which we feel at the premature death of one of the most distinguished of the younger men among our opponents, the late Lord Percy. (Cheers). He was in the first rank as a speaker. He had shown in office great administrative talents. His life seemed to be full of the most brilliant promise, but he was cut off, a loss to the whole nation, which bore him such good will." (Cheers.)

Mr. Asquith said that Mr. Balfour had made no mention in Haddington last week of Mr. Haldane's achievement. He predicted that unionists if they came into office would follow on Mr. Haldane's lines and not those of Lord Midleton, who had joined "in the passionate pilgrimage of the Peers."

"Mr. Balfour made a passing allusion of a somewhat contemptuous kind to our dealings with the Navy. I should regret very much myself if the Navy at this election or any other should become the subject of party polemics. I should regret it primarily in the interests of the country. I should regret it also, and particularly at this moment, in the interests of international friendship and good feeling.

"But I should not regret it at all in the interests of the Government. (Cheers.) I do not believe any Government has ever given in our time more sustained care and though and attention to the problems—for they are interdependent problems—of the true functions and the proper strength of the Navy and the Army in regard to both our insular and imperial risks." (A voice: "Where is the two-Power standard now?" and uproar.) The Government have recognised to the full the increasing risk to which naval supremacy of this country is being exposed. We have not hesitated to call upon the country for large sacrifices for a substantial addition to its naval expenditure, which is one of the principal causes of the Budget. I say without hesitation that this additional expenditure, unwelcome but necessary, as I believe it to be, is better and more fruitfully expended, as it is being and as it will be, than if it or any part of it had been spent earlier than it has been. (Cheers) And I say in the next place, speaking with a full sense of responsibility, that our position now in regard to the Navy—at this moment and for the years of the future for which we as an administration are responsible—is one of unassailable superiority." (Cheers.)

Speaking on the subject of Tariff Reform, the Prime Minister said that the result of this precious piece of Tory legerdemain would be to divert labour and capital from natural to artificial channels, and not to provide a penny of additional wages for any man in this country (Cheers.) There would be no increase of employment. Nobody but a quack would tell us he had a panacea against unemployment. Mr. Asquith did not profess that Liberal policy was going to cure it, but it could do a great deal to mitigate it. It was not merely a negative but a constructive policy. The maintenance of Free Trade, a provision of national defence, real as distinguished from delusive remedies for unemployment, the establishment of the old doctrine of the Constitution that in finance the House of Commons is supreme, and the assertion through all time to come of the claim that the people, through their chosen representatives in the House of Commons, are to be masters of legislation. (Cheers.) These were the issues.

Tuesday, Jan. 4.

MR. BALFOUR AT HANLEY.

Mr. Balfour addressed a great Unionist meeting at Hanley. He referred to the magnitude of the struggle which was beginning with the new year. Never before had the ideals of the two great parties in the State been so widely divergent. Unless he had utterly misread the signs of the times, there where different ideas growing up which were separating the community into different sections, widely divergent, not on matters of detail but which touched the whole foundation on which the British Empire rested at this moment, and the whole future of its development. The Opposition were charged with using the Navy for party purposes; but not until they were driven to it did they raise the question of the adequacy of our naval preparations, and there could not be found more conclusive justification of the course they were pursuing than the speeches made by some of the most important members of the Government. When the Unionist Party left office they left the present Government with an ample supply of battleships and naval stores. How do we stand now, after four years of Radical administration?

A Voice.—"Upside down," and laughter.

Mr. Balfour.—As my friend observed, we stand upside down—a position which in the case even of the best acrobats, is one of unstable equilibrium (laughter), and I am afraid that "unstable equilibrium" exactly expresses our position at this moment.

If you want to judge of the confidence that we—I will not say "we," though most of us here belong to one party—but if you want to judge of the confidence which the country ought to repose in the naval management of the present holders of office, please consider how they treated the growth, first of foreign navies but still more of the power of foreign nations to produce navies. (Cheers.) During the years 1906, 1907, and 1908—during the earlier of those years—they were occupied in amiable, philanthropic, but perfectly futile and fruitless negotiations with regard to the limitations of armaments—(cheers)—and while they were talking about limitation of armaments other nations, more alert, were not only adding to the armaments they possessed at a perfectly unprecedented rate, but they were adding to their power of turning out ships; they were, at immense cost, laying down the plant which enabled them, with a rapidity which we cannot surpass, to produce ships of the greatest fighting strength known to the modern navy. So that our position since we left office four years ago has been injured not merely in one way, but in many ways. Our actual comparative strength has been enormously diminished. When a member of the Government tells you we have three or four times the strength, or whatever it may be, as compared with other Powers, and makes a comparison, it is a numerical comparison which includes the old ships; it is not a comparison based upon the newest kind of ships, (Cheers.) So that as regards numbers, as regards the actual fighting strength, our position is incomparably weaker, and nobody can deny it.

This is beyond controversy. You may consider that we were too strong: that the Unionist Government made the empire too strong. That you can say if you like, but nobody can say, and nobody does say, that in our strength as compared with other nations in 1909-10—and I fear still less in 1911, and possibly still less in 1912—nobody pretends that that strength is comparable with the position in actual ships which we left when we resigned office four years ago. (Hear, hear.) But that is only one of the disadvantages. The other, to which I have already referred, I think, is even more formidable. When we left office it was in our power to modify our Naval Estimates each year by what we saw foreign nations were doing, because we were fully aware that we could build ships faster than any other nation, and that if we saw any attempt to rival us in naval strength we could defeat it, and defeat it at once by laying down new ships. (Cheers.) That is all altered. I do not say that the Government are to blame for the alteration. I do say that they are to blame for having kept back from the House of Commons and the country long after they knew it themselves, that this vital and fundamental alteration had taken place in the national position of the British Navy. (Cheers.) They knew it; they told us nothing about it; they took no steps themselves to remedy it, and it was not until the matter leaked out, or was forced out, or extracted almost by process of torture, that the country began to realise that we are now in a position which we have not been in within the memory of living men—("Shame!")—and that our naval superiority in our own seas is threatened within the near future. ("Shame!")

Now, what does this imply? Everything depends upon the Navy. (Hear, hear.) We exist as an empire only on sufferance unless our Navy be supreme—(Hear, hear)—and I, for one am not content to exist on sufferance. (Cheers.) We are told by those who sneer at these alarms, by those who look back with ill-concealed irritation upon the additions which the Unionist Government made to our fleet fourteen years ago, upon the additions which we wish to make to our fleet now, we are told by this class of critic, some of them in very high stations, that all such talk as this gives needless irritation to a great and friendly Power. I am a great admirer of Germany. I think the world owes a great debt to Germany for her labours in scientific research—(Hear, hear)—for her marvellous organisation. I think we have to learn from her in many departments, but there is one department, among others, from which I wish every citizen in this country would learn, and that is to face facts. (Cheers.) I am not a pessimist about the future, about the naval future, if the country rises to a sense of its obligations and its necessities; but unless the country will face facts, how can you expect it to rise to that height?

Go about at this moment if you will and consult the statesmen and diplomatists of the lesser Powers, and I am perfectly confident that you will find among them an absolute unanimity of opinion that a struggle, sooner or later, between this country and Germany in inevitable. I do not agree with them, but that is their opinion. They have watched with the closest interest, but not, I think, always with perfect comprehension, that (to foreigners) most mysterious thing, English public opinion; and they have come to the conclusion—I believe utterly wrongly—that we are not alive to the sense of our responsibilities, that nothing can stir us to a recognition of our position, and that, therefore, we are predestined to succumb in some great contest—the occasion for which nobody can foresee—to a country which does face facts, which is alive to its responsibility, and which talks little and does much. (Cheers.) And so far has this depreciatory view of the virility of the manhood of Great Britain gone that I have known of Germans not connected with the Government, but men of position and character, men engaged in great affairs, who, if you talk to them about the adoption of Tariff Reform by this country, actually have said: "Do you suppose we should ever allow Great Britain to adopt Tariff Reform?" (Cheers and applause.)

I do not press private and irresponsible conversations more than they ought to be pressed, but the idea that any man of education and character outside this country should have the audacity to say that Great Britain is not to settle its own taxation according to its own ideas makes my blood boil. (Cheers.) Now, I believe that all these prophets will find themselves mistaken. (Hear, hear.) No Continental country has ever been able to understand the temper of the British people, but while I give them the note of warning of our foreign critics, let me say what is more to the point to my own friends here that within these four years, unless they bestir themselves, Great Britain will be in a position of peril which it has not known in the memory of their fathers, their grandfathers, or their great-grand-fathers, and that if that position of peril should issue in some great catastrophe—which Heaven forbid!—it is a catastrophe, once it has occurred, from which this country will not again easily arise. (Hear, hear.)

I don't believe there is going to be war between this country and any great foreign Power. (Hear, hear.) Heaven knows I don't desire it, and I don't believe it. But please remember that absolutely the only way in which you can secure the peace which you all desire is that you shall be sure of victory if war takes place. (Cheers.) It is necessary for us, as a nation, not merely to be organised for war, but to be organised for peace; not only to be an armed nation, while other nations are armed, but to have our industry, our productive capacity organised, while other nations are organising their industry and their productive capacity. (Cheers.) Organisation, in other words, for peace is as important, or nearly as important, as adequate organisation for defence. (Hear, hear.)

They were told that the issue of this election was between Tariff Reform and Socialism, and he thought this was true in a deeper sense than that in which it was used on the platform. After pointing out what he termed the utterly and fundamentally erroneous nature of the Socialistic theory as to wealth Mr. Balfour contended that Tariff Reform, properly carried out would greatly increase employment, while the principles underlying the Budget would greatly decrease the welfare of the working class. He believed in Tariff Reform from the point of view of the inhabitants of this island. He believed that it was by far the best way of raising revenue. He looked also to its effect beyond the seas. He refused to associate himself with a party which, when invited by our children to take the plain step of preference for promoting closer unity, repudiated the invitation with scorn.

MR. ASQUITH AT BRIGHTON.

The Prime Minister addressed a meeting at Brighton. He said that never since the days of Simon de Montfort had so many peers addressed so many public meetings as in the course of the past four weeks. He did not complain of this novel experiment in electoral tactics; on the contrary, if these noble orators could only be induced to go on in the same vein for another fortnight, he thought Liberals might almost be content to hold their tongues. On the subject of the new land taxes, it seemed, from Mr. Austen Chamberlain's speech at Hereford on the previous day, that that gentleman was in a state of Cimmerian darkness. The new duties were not levied on property as such, but on values, created by the community, which had hitherto escaped their due contribution to the Exchequer. That was the principle of the Budget, and they would find that if they had a sound and equitable valuation, there were other problems which would be much easier of solution than they were at present. Mr. Asquith defended the proposed license, duties, and cited facts and figures in refutation of the idea that confidence had been shaken and business almost ruined by the introduction of the Budget. The unconstitutional rejection of that measure by the Lords was the immediate and provocative cause of the crisis; but it was only the climax of a series of acts which had convinced the Government that, while the upper House retained its present power, a Liberal majority, however overwhelming, could at any time be reduced, in the sphere of legislation, to impotence. If the people acquiesced in such a state of things, democratic government in this country on progressive lines would become an impossibility. They were fighting to-day for the first principle of representative government—that the will of the people, as declared by those whom they themselves had chosen to be their spokesmen, should prevail.

LORD CURZON ON THE PEERS.

Lord Curzon addressed a crowded meeting in the Manchester Free Trade Hall under the auspices of the Lancashire Division of the National Union of Conservative Associations. Mr. T. C. Waterhouse presided. Lord Curzon, who was greeted with the singing of "Auld Lang Syne," said that thirty-seven years ago Bejamin Disraeli stood in that hall and made a famous speech on the Constitution of the realm. What he said then was applicable to-day. He argued that representative government was impossible without a Second Chamber. He asked what was the first quality of a Second Chamber? He answered—Independence. He asked what was the best foundation of Independence? He answered—Property. He defended the constitution, the composition, and the conduct of the House of Lords. (Cheers.) Well, he (Lord Curzon) did not deny that circumstances had changed since then, but broadly speaking what Mr. Disraeli was doing then they were doing now. He was stating the case of the House of Lords. So were the peers who were appearing on the platform. (Hear, hear.) Disraeli was appealing to the judgement of the people. So were they. Two years after he delivered that famous speech there was a General Election and it resulted in the return by an overwhelming majority of the Conservative Party to power and the opening of that wonderful six years of their history which was the climax and crown of Disraeli's career. (Cheers.) They had not got to wait two years for a General Election now. Cheers. It would be upon them in two weeks and he was there that evening to ask what part Manchester was going to play in the great struggle. Was Lancashire once more as she had done in the past going to give the lead? ("Yes,") and cheers. The answer of London and Liverpool and Birmingham they knew or thought they could conjecture. (Laughter and cheers.) Was Manchester going to form the fourth of the gallant quartette? (Cries of "Yes.")

Proceeding to address himself to the position of the peers, Lord Curzon said that to say that they wanted to make themselves paramount in the State was ridiculous. They had no desire to dictate the financial policy of the Government, that was always for the Government of the day to initiate. All they said was that when the Government of the day embarked on a financial policy for which it had no proper authority, and which was avowedly intended to be a parent of great social and political changes that the people should be allowed to give their voice. (A voice: "They will do it," and cheers.) He thought the people saw that already and he thought they were beginning to see a great deal more. The issue before them a fortnight hence was not merely whether they were going to support the House of Lords in their action in regard to the Finance Bill not whether they approved or not of the Budget, but whether they intended to give their sanction to that which would be a great and tremendous and fundamental alteration to the Constitution of this country. The destruction of the veto of the House of Lords could have no other consequence than this: It would mean the obliteration of all the other powers which had gone to compose the composite Constitution of this country, and it would in reality make the Government of the day supreme. (Hear, hear). It went without saying that all Unionists were Second Chamber men, and he thought the vast majority were in favour of a Second Chamber stronger than the House of Lords, smaller in number—(hear, hear)—not based exclusively on the hereditary element—(cheers)—more thoroughly representative in character and, in touch with many classes of the community who were at present not sufficiently represented there.

MR. LLOYD GEORGE AND THE LORDS.

Speaking in St. Pancras, Mr. Lloyd George said: —There had been a travelling show of peers during the last few weeks. (Laughter). The menagerie had visited almost every part of the Kingdom. The peers had never worked so hard in their lives. Within the past few weeks the statistics of unemployment among peers had improved considerably. In fact, they had been working overtime. (Laughter.) Why were they running all these great risks to their health? Why were they submitting to the insults of having common people talk to them at meetings? Was it to defend their privileges? They never mentioned them. Did they object to their valuable urban sites being taxed? They did not like it. They were really walking through the valley of humiliation purely in order to find work for the unemployed. (Laughter.) It grieved them to see people idle; it was an encroachment on their own privileges. (Cheers.) They urged the taxation of bread and meat to give men work. Incidentally that would raise their rents, but that was purely an accident, and it would let them off the land tax. Tariff Reform had been tried before in this country and brought unemployment, wretchedness, hunger and famine. It brought so much misery to the land that even a great Tory statesman swept it away, he hoped for ever. But the Lords were advocating it to protect their holdings in the land. They said: "Look at Germany—a land flowing with milk—or larger—and honey." (Laughter.) It was only Germany that was great. Yet the "Frankfurter Zeitung" spoke to this Christmas as the saddest Germany had ever had since the foundation of the Empire. It was wicked to ask this country with its free food and free ports to copy Germany. He had quoted statistics about unemployment in America, and had pointed out that at a time of great depression in 1908 unemployment ran up to 25 and 30 per cent. Almost one out of every three in the State of New York was out of work. Mr. Bonar Law had challenged the figures and had spoken of the thousands of emigrants pouring out of Europe into New York that year, and said that those were the people who were out of employment. But the figures he had quoted were the figures of unemployment among members of Trade Unions, and not merely emigrants from Europe. That was not all. That year there were more people coming back from the United States to Europe that went out, because things were so bad there. The state of the railway trade showed the conditions of affairs in America. In that year there were 400,000 railway cars side-tracked in that land of work for all. The railway traffic went down 11 per cent, while here it only went down 1 per cent. Had the people of St. Pancras heard of the Duke of Bedford and the St. Pancras Act? A hundred years ago everybody in the neighbourhood was to be rated in order to make roads and squares and embellish them and generally to improve the property of the Duke of Bedford. His Grace had a special clause in the Act to say that he was to spend the money to make things according to his taste, but the ratepayers of St. Pancras were to pay the bill. The bill was still a debt on St. Pancras. (A Voice: "Yes 2d in the pound.") Well it is 2d too much. During a hundred years the tradesmen and business men and working men of St. Pancras had had to pay this rate purely to increase the value of the property of the Most Noble—(laughter)—Francis Duke of Bedford, as he was described in the Act. He said to the Duke of Bedford: "Here, my Lord Duke, I want none of your property for the State but I want you to pay on the value of your property. His Budget was simply a second, revised, and enlarged edition, with notes, schedules, and appendices, of Rudyard Kipling's famous ballad (Laughter.) He asked them to pay; they said their end of the telephone was the receiver's. They wanted a change in the fiscal system; they should have it. If they wanted to create employment they could do it by letting their land on reasonable terms. Then there would be work and wages for all. But the country would never consent to any proposal which meant bringing back the days of hunger and starvation. (Cheers.)

MR. McKENNA'S FALSE CHARGES.

REPLY BY MR. BLATCHFORD.

Mr. Blatchford replies to Mr. McKenna's speech, in which he said: "A well-known Socialist writer has been pressed into the service of a Tory newspaper in order to make your blood creep with horrible imaginings as to the designs of a great and friendly Power." Mr. Blatchford, writing to the "Daily Mail," says: "I was not pressed into the service of the "Daily Mail" I have said so; you, sir, in your editorial columns, have twice said so; Mr. McKenna knows that we have said so. Now, will Mr. McKenna withdraw that false statement and apologise; or will he support it by any kind of evidence; or will he hide himself in a coward's castle and reduce me to the painful necessity of telling him in plain Cobbett what he is and is not?"

Mr. McKenna alludes to Germany as a great and friendly foreign Power. Has Mr. McKenna forgotten his scare speech a few months ago on the unforeseen acceleration of that friendly foreign Power's battleship programme? Has he forgotten that the Cabinet had to make a shamefaced admission that the friendly foreign Power had stolen a march upon them? Has he forgotten that the Cabinet had to lay down extra "Dreadnoughts" in a hurry to meet the friendly Power's friendly overtures half-way; or does Mr. McKenna imagine that we have forgotten these things? Mr. McKenna says he is sure that my articles have had very little effect on the people of this country. But Mr. McKenna may be mistaken, as he was about the German rate of building. A man of Mr. McKenna's intelligence will find it easier and safer to be wise after the event. And Mr. McKenna is 'still more sure' (Cabinet English) that my articles 'have had no influence on a single vote.' Votes! votes! What has the danger of the empire to do with votes? I wrote these articles for men and women, not for votes; and it is to men and women, and not to votes, that Mr. McKenna will have to answer. Mr. McKenna informed his hearers that the naval and military forces of the Crown are more powerful and efficient than they have ever been in the whole course of our history. A pretty quibble. But the question is not whether our fleet is stronger or weaker now than it was in the reign of Elizabeth; the question is whether our fleet is equal to the calls that may be made upon it. The British Navy of to-day has not to meet the British Navy of yesterday, it has to meet the German Navy of to morrow. As for the British Army the almost universal opinion of military men all over the world is that the British Army is neither good enough nor big enough. Last summer, when I wrote a few lines of admiration for the British infantry a critic of the friendly foreign Power remarked that he declined to take the British Army seriously. It is not given to many men to be as sure as Mr. McKenna. If Mr McKenna could see the letters I have received from officers of all ranks in the Navy and the Army, from professional men and business men from authors, travellers and journalists he might not feel so sure himself as he would have us believe him to be. Mr. McKenna is in a tight place. If he thinks he can wriggle out of it by bluff or by quibbles or by evasions, he does not understand the men he has to deal with."

THE CHANCELLOR'S REPARTEE.

Mr. Lloyd George is famous, of course, for his repartee and biting sarcasm. "I am here——" he remarked once at a political meeting, but before he had time to finish the sentence, a noisy interrupter had chimed in, "And so am I."

But the retort was as quick as it was overwhelming "Yes—but you are not all there!"

"What do our opponents really want?" he inquired in a recent speech. In the momentary pause that followed the question there came a voice, husky from the effects of alcohol, "What I want is a change of Government."

"No, no," was the ready reply, "what you really want is a change of drink."

WHEN BALFOUR FELL OFF.

Mr. Balfour is sometimes as disappointing as he is at other times delightful as a speaker. As he rises to speak, there is a sort of half-concealed smile playing about his face, and he gives the listener the impression that he is not thinking so much about his opening remarks as about what is to come later.

He hesitates now and then as if unable to hit upon the word which will exactly describe his meaning, and should he make a palpable slip, he blushes as if he were quite a humble beginner.

A propos of slips, once in raising his hat to a group of ladies while cycling on his estate, Mr. Balfour managed to fall into a flower-bed.

"You did that very gracefully," said a friend.

Mr. Balfour, who has a pretty wit, replied, "I always dismount in the presence of ladies."

MR. LONG AS A SPORTSMAN.

The Right Hon. Walter Long, he is one of the most popular speakers in the House of Commons of to-day, is chiefly famous for his muzzling order which was responsible for the stamping out of hydrophobia and rabies throughout the British Isles.

It is only natural, however, that he should be interested in things "doggy" for he is a most enthusiastic rider to hounds—in fact, he is probably the most sporting M. P. in the House. In the days when the House of Commons Point-to-point Steeplechase was held, Mr. Long was one of the most enthusiastic Parliamentary riders.

He is also renowned for his prowess with the gloves, an accomplishment which stood him in very good stead a short time back when he was contesting a bye-election in Gloucestershire.

At a Conservative meeting, which was to be held in a barn, a burly labourer took up his stand at the door of the building and refused to allow the speakers to enter.

Mr. Long, restraining his indignation as best he could, asked the man in a gentlemanly way to allow him to pass, but was met with a decided refusal.

This was too much for the sporting M.P., and in an instant the burly sentinel was seeing innumerable stars as the result of a deft and well directed blow under his chin, which instantly had the effect of bringing him round to Mr. Long's way of thinking, and the meeting was held as had been arranged.

BONAR LAW'S RETORT.

Probably more good stories are told of Mr. Bonar Law than of any of the politicians of first rank on either side of the House of Commons.

At the time of the last General Election, Mr. Bonar Law was speaking in Glasgow and happened to refer to the attitude Mr. Balfour then took on the fiscal question. He pointed out that the English people love compromise, and instanced the course taken by Henry VIII. at the time of the Reformation.

Whereupon the following question was handed up to be answered: "Is the candidate aware that Mr. Balfour is a bachelor and that Henry VIII. was much the reverse?"

"Yes," replied the candidate—"but possibly Mr. Balfour might not be a bachelor, if he could be sure of getting rid of his wives as easily as Henry VIII."

As a platform orator Mr. Law is undoubtedly one of the best half-dozen speakers in Britain to-day. In appearance he is a spare, upright man of average height, with reddish brown hair, a moustache, and kind eyes.

Although he is a Scotsman by parentage, he was born in new Brunswick, Canada, in the year 1858, the son of the Rev. James Law, Presbyterian Minister in that Province, and of Eliza, daughter of the late Mr. William Kitson, an iron merchant of Glasgow.

His boyhood until the age of twelve was spent in Canada; and this partly accounts for the keen interest he takes in all that makes for the welfare of the Dominion. At twelve he came to Glasgow, presently to attend the commercial section of the High School, being destined for commerce.

Of this stage of his career, Mr. Bonar Law himself gives an interesting note. "As a boy in the High School, I remember being told by one of the masters: 'You have every kind of sense except common sense!'—a character sketch which I hope now could be reversed with more truth."

STORIES OF "DR. MAC."

One of the smartest foes of the heckler is Dr. Macnamara, whose witty replies to questioners have often turned the laugh on his side.

"Are you in favour of the repeal of the blasphemy laws?" asked an excited old lady at one of his meetings.

"Madam," replied "Dr. Mac." gravely, "I am a golfer."

On one occasion, Dr. Macnamara told an amusing story of why he gave up playing truant at School.

"One afternoon," he said, "I played truant. It was the first time. That afternoon my mother called at the School to ask if I could come out early as she wanted to take me to a tea-party! After that, I argued that it was silly to play truant with the chance of missing a tea-party."

So he went to school every day in the hope of being called for again; but whether his hopes were realised or not, the doctor did not say.

SAT ON HIS HAT.

Sir Gilbert Parker has given a most amusing account of his maiden speech in the House of Commons.

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DAILY MARKET REPORT.

LONDON, January 20.

The Bombay Mails of 8th inst. arrived at Brindisi yesterday evening.

Consols 2 1/2 per cent. ... ... 83 13/16 +1/4
Exchange on London at Paris Fcs ...25/18 1/2unchgd
Rentes 3 per cent. 93 1/4
Berlin Cheques on London. ...20-45 1/2+0-1/2
Bar Silver Spot.... ... ... 24 1/2—1/16
Do. 2 months hence. ... ... 24 1/8—1/16
Closing Tone of Silver—Very quiet.
Rupee Paper 3 1/2 per cent. ...63 15/16 unchgd
Exchange on India 30 days' sight (Bank buying rate). 1-3-14 1/2unchgd
Discount Bank of England itate 3 1/2 per cent. since 20th January.
Amount withdrawn from the Bank of England about £100,000 for South America.
Council Bills—Extra allotments, Madras Rs. 20,000 at 1-4-2
3 1/2 per cent. Indian Stock (Sterling Loan) ... ... 86 9/16+5/16
Discount Bank Bills 3 months' sight .. 2 13/16—1/8
Do. Indian Bank Bills 6 months' sight 2 7/16—1/16
Do. Fine Trade Bills 3 months... 2 3/8—1/4
Do. Fine Trade Bills 6 months... 2 5/8
Bar Gold (per oz.) ... ... 77-9 unchgd
Interest day to-day loans ... ... 2 unchgd
Do. of day market loans 2 1/4—1/8 unchgd

THE BANK OF ENGLAND Returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results :—

Total Bullion s	...£35,500,000	Inc.	£ 1,700,000
Public Deposits	...£11,400,000	Inc.	£ 4,530,000
Other Deposits	...£41,600,000	Dec.	£ 3,966,000
Government Securities	£		£ ... ...
Other Securities	...£		£ .....
Notes and Gold	...£26,900,000	Inc.	£ 2,000,000

The Bank's Reserve is 51 per cent. of the Liabilities.
The Bank of England rate of discount is now 3 1-2 per cent.

MANCHESTER, January 20.

COTTON.

		Bales.
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool	...	8,000
Do. Day's Sales called ...	...	2,000
Do. Day's Sales of East Indian	...	.....
Do. Day's Imports... ...	...	.....

Tone of Liverpool Cotton Spot...Fair demand, Steady.
Do. of Liverpool Cotton Futures ... Fl t.
Do. of Liverpool Cotton East Indian .. Quiet,
Tone of Manchester Market.... ... Steady.
Mid-Americans ... ... 7-61+2
Egyptian F. G. F. 13 9/16unchgd

Cotton Delivery Mid. Uplands G. O. C.	J.-F. 7-29 —13	F.-M. 7-31 —13	M.-A. 7-33 —13	A.-M. 7-35 —13	M.-J. 7-38 —12
Liverpool arrivals.	J.-J. 7-39 —12	J.-A. 7-39 —12	A.-S. 7-17 —13	S.-O. 6-75 —14	

AMERICAN MARKETS.
New York, January 20.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports ... 10,000
Do Last year 28,000
Do. Exports to Great Britain ... 8,000
Do. Exports to Continent ... ...

Futures at New York ..... Mar. 14-03—12 — Declined early owing to unfavourable cables and advanced later on bull support and short covering.

Do. at New York ..... May 14-12—6

Spot Cotton at New York ... 14-15 —"5
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality) 8 3/4 unchgd.
Demand Bills ... ... 4-85 3/4—1/4
Silver Commercial Bars ... 52 1/4—1/4
Spot Cotton at New Orleans ... 15 unchgd
Tone of Spot Cotton ... ... Dull.
Futures at New Orleans ... Mar. 14-15—15
Do. at New Orleans ... May 14-38—17

LINSEED.

LONDON, January 20.

Linseed Argentine (La Plata) 54 1/4
" " months, Jan.-Feb.
" " Ports, Antwerp
" " Buyers, sellers, &c., Done.

WHEAT.

LONDON, January 20.

SOUTH AMERICAN.

Rosario Santa Fe, 62 lbs 38 1/4
Months—Jan.-Feb.
Buyers, etc.—Done.
Tone—Dull.
Buyers, etc.—No Sellers.
Tone—Dull.

AUSTRALIAN.

Linseed—Bombay, per 416 lbs. ex-ship .. 57
Do. Months—April-May.
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp.
Do. Whether Buyers or Sellers, etc.—Done.
Tone—Firmer.
Wheat Choice White Karachi per 492lbs. C. I. F.... ... ... 41 1-3
Do. Months—Jan.
Do. Name of Ports—London.
Do. Whether Buyers or Sellers, etc.—Sellers.
Tone—Dull.
Wheat F.A.Q. Red Karachi, per 492 lbs C.I.F. 41
Do. Months—Jan.
Do. Name of Ports—London.
Do. Whether Buyers or Sellers, etc.—Sellers.
Tone—Dull.

RUBBER.

Para Rubber ... ... 7-8 Value.
Rupeesed—Steady.

SUGAR.

Sugar—15-9 3/4 May-August—Sellers.
Tone—Quiet.

ARRIVALS "Africa."

IVORY QUOTATIONS.

FROM HALE AND SON.

	Solid End.	Hollow End.	Hole.	Prices.
No. 1 Centres hard round ...(No. 3)	3 at 3 1/4	3 3/4 at 3 3/4	up to 2 1/2	per cwt
(" 4)		3 1/4 at 3 3/4		
(" 5)		3 3/4 at 3 3/4		£ 66
(" 6)		3 3/4 at 4		
No. 2 Centres, hard round ...(No. 7)	3 at 3 1/4	4 at 4 1/4	up to 2 1/2	£
(" 8)		4 at 4 1/4		67/10
(" 9)		4 1/4 at 4 1/4		
X Centres, hard round	3 at 4	3 1/4 at 4 1/4	up to 2 1/2	64
Soft Centres, round...	3 at 3 2/3	3 3/4 at 4 1/2	"	73
Soft X Centres ...				72
Soft Flat X Centres.				70
No. 1 Centres, hard flat ...(No. 3)	3 at 3 3/4	3 3/4 at 3 3/4	up to 2 1/2	
(" 4)		3 1/4 at 3 3/4		
(" 5)		3 3/4 at 3 3/4		62
(" 6)		3 3/4 at 4		
No. 2 Centres, hard flat (No. 7)	3 at 3 1/4	4 at 4 1/4	up to 2 1/2	
(" 8)		4 at 4 1/4		65
(" 9)		4 1/4 at 4 1/2		
Flat X ...				63

	Cut End.	Hollow End.	
Bengal Hollows, round hard ... ... B	2 2/3 at 3	3 1/4 at 3 1/4	64/10
C	2 1/4 at 2 2/3	3 at 3 1/4	
D	2 1/4 at 2 1/4	2 2/3 at 3 1/4	61
Bengal Hollows, flat hard ... ... B	2 2/3 at 3	3 1/4 at 3 1/4	49/10
C	2 1/4 at 2 2/3	3 at 3 1/4	
D	2 1/4 at 2 1/4	2 2/3 at 3 1/4	47/10
Ball Hollows, hard or soft ... ... A	3 at 3 1/4	3 at 3 1/4	soft A £70
B	2 2/3 at 3	2 2/3 at 3	" B £68
			Hard A 68
			" B 66
C	2 1/4 at 2 2/3	2 1/4 at 2 2/3	60
D	2 1/4 at 2 1/4	2 1/4 at 2 1/4	40 15
E	2 at 2 1/4	2 at 2 1/4	38
	3 at 3 1/4		per each 1/0
	2 2/3 at 3		" 1/9
	2 1/4 at 2 2/3		" 1/6
	2 1/4 at 2 1/4		" 1/0
No. 1 Ball Rings ...	2 at 2 1/4		" 8s.
No. 2 Ball Rings ...	2 at 2 1/4		"

Points usual assortment. 43 Months'.

MANCHESTER, 30TH DECEMBER 1909.

In their weekly circular Messrs. John Munn and Co. say :—

The further marked advance in cotton quotations since our last issue has merely served to widen the breach between buyer and seller. Trade for China has been on magre scale. India sends forward inquiries for lighter fabrics of low quality, but the limits attached are a long way out. Speaking generally, the East seems as little disposed to purchase now as when cotton was 1d. per lb. lower; in fact, dealers show no eagerness to secure supplies of high-grade shirtings obtainable on that basis. South American and certain of the minor outlets continue to buy sparingly when necessary tokeepup assortments. Shippers to the Levant are seldom willing to pay full rates and report the off take abroad as disappointing. It is safe to say that spinners and manufacturers have never closed the year with less regret, nor opened a new one with a worse outlook. Producers are obliged to raise prices to cover the increased cost, and only consideration of the work people prevents many from closing down entirely.

Yarns.—No favourable change is noticeable in this department, and the difficulties which spinners have experienced for some considerable time are not minimised by the further advances shown in the raw material. With rare exceptions, both twist and weft are saleable in retail quantities only, and at rates which producers consider very unsatisfactory. In the Egyptian section values continue to harden, but trade in any particular style or grade is very limited. No improvement can be noted respecting the export trade, and the attitude of shippers at the moment may be described as apathetic. Quotations compared with last Friday week are about 3-8d. to 1-2d. per pound higher.

YARN.

The price in cotton had a considerable fall during the week which has upset the minds of the local dealers and up-country buyers have withdrawn from the market as they are of opinion that prices are now likely to drop. In the absence of any demand prices locally have dropped by 1-2 anna all round. Home quotations in some instances have dropped by 1-8d but still the difference between selling and buying rates is so great that no business is practicable.

Local rates are—

30 Water 10 1-4 anna per lb
30 " Known tickets 11 3-4 per lb
40 " 11 1-4 annas and pies two for western
40 Mule 11 1-2 annas and pies two for western per lb.

2-80	Grey	...	Rs.	1 5 3
2-40	"	...	"	0 11 6
2-40	Bleached	...	"	0 12 9
2-60	Bleached	...	"	1 1 0
2-100	Grey	...	"	1 10 6

There is still demand for 30 water and 40 mule is in demand, but goods are not in stock.

In mercerlized yarn arrivals of 2-80 and 2-84 are heavy so prices cannot advance. Home market is still maintained although Egyptian cotton has dropped considerably.

Local rates are—

	per lb. Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.
2-84 Grey	1 10 9	2-60 Grey	1 5 0
" Bleached	1 11 6	" Bleached	1 5 0
2-28 Grey	1 9 6	2-100 Grey	1 15 0
" Bleached	1 10 6	" Bleached	1 15 6

GREY GOODS.

The heavy decline in cotton has not affected prices in the local market, as dealers having made no purchases for a long time have not much stock, and they are not afraid of heavy arrivals as usual which could force prices down. Although buyers have withdrawn from the market for the time being in anticipation of making cheap purchases later on we do not think they will be able to buy. There is good inquiry 39" red striped goods from Marwar and good sales have been made. Dealers have sent offers at 6-3 but no business has resulted at the price. Prices in G. P. Drills have dropped on account of heavy arrivals but home quotation is still 14.

We quote :—

		Rs.		
Rallis (Original Fari)			5	5 0
Do. (Imitation Fari)			No goods.	
Do. G. Shirtings (Sinduria)		"	5	11 0
Do. 100,000		"	6	2 0
Do. 4025		"	4	13 0
Do. 7900		"	5	10 0
Do. Drills Mosque		"	7	8 0
Do. Jaconets No. 13		"	3	6 6
Do. do. No. 636		"	3	0 0
Do. do. No. 133		"	2	12 0
Do. Mulls No. 525			No goods.	
Riddle, Four Heads		"	5	8 0
Do. No. 1566			No goods.	
Forbes No. 651		"	5	2 0
Lyon, Shanker		"	5	10 0
Do. No. 1575		"	7	0 0
Do. Bhut Chap		"	6	8 0
Deuhurst's B			No goods.	
Do. B B		"	7	4 0
Do. B B B		"	8	10 0
Do. B B B B		"	8	12 0
Do. B B B B B		"	8	12 0
Do. P S		"	8	0 0
Bombay C No. 1500			No goods.	
Grahams No. 2733		"	5	5 0
Do. Yellow Horse 8lbs.		"	5	2 0
Flemings No. 463		"	4	13 0
Macdonalds, Drills Queen		"	7	10 0
G. P. Drills, American		"	13	8 0

WHITES.

The decline in cotton has not affected local prices. There was a good inquiry of lower qualities from Karachi buyers and good sales have been made. Low qualities of nainsooks are in good demand but goods are not to be had and dealers who hold a little stock are selling at best rates obtainable. Amritsar buyers are making purchases of the lower qualities, but they cannot get their requirements. On account of higher prices in Manchester, business in lower qualities has not been done. 16 by 14 nainsooks are maintained and dealers are offering new business at 2-3, but in spite of the decline in cotton, Manchester quotes last prices so business has not resulted. In Liepmanns 1,500 price has declined locally on account of competition but Manchester price is 12-4. We learn of some sales made at 12-1 by a firm out of previous purchase.

We quote :—

Graham's Nainsooks	77/7777	No goods.		
Do. do. ...	88/8888	Rs.	2	1 0
Do. do. ...	A I	"	2	5 6
Do. do. ...	199/399	"	2	11 0
Do. Mulls ...	9/9.9	"	3	8 0
Do. do. ...	9999	"	4	4 0
Rallis Nainsooks ...	1900	"	1	12 0
Do. do. ...	61/81	"	1	11 0
Do. do. ...	7070/9090	"	2	0 6
Do. do. ...	9999	"	2	2 6
Do. do. ...	5300/9300	"	2	3 6
Do. do. ...	7/27	"	2	4 0
Do. do. ...	88/98	"	2	8 0
Do. do. ...	3956	"	2	13 6
Do. Mulls ...	55	"	1	2 3
Do. do. ...	Sun	"	1	6 0
Do. do. ...	1170	"	1	7 6
Do. do. ...	1270	"	1	9 0
Do. do. ...	50/60	"	3	13 0
Do. do. ...	6/600	"	3	12 6
Do. do. ...	6000	"	4	5 6
Do. do. ...	88	"	3	7 6
Ritchie Naicsooks ...	3939/3989	"	1	11 0
Do. do. ...	3500/5500	"	1	15 0
Do. Mulls ...	1260	"	1	9 3
Do. do. ...	(Jovial).	"	2	6 6
Lyon Nainsooks ...	4545/6767	"	1	15 3
Greaves do ...	8600	"	3	0 6
Do. Mulls ...	5060	"	1	9 0
Do. Nainsooks	30/50300	"	2	0 0
Shaw Wallace's ...	Motor Car.	"	1	15 3
Macdonald Mulls ...	64	"	3	8 0
Liepmanns ...	1500s.	"	9	8 0
Holland ...	40000	"	10	12 0
London ...	6400	"	12	8 0
Horrocks Shirtings...	M O	"	13	2 0
Do. do. ...	M H	"	13	2 0
Do. do. ...	E F	"	15	8 0
Do. do. ...	S O	"	19	8 0
Do. do. ...	A O	"	21	8 0
Do. do. ...	H M	"	12	8 0

BOMBAY, JANUARY 21.

EXCHANGE.

Exchange market opened steady at 1s. 4 1-32d. for T. T., 1s. 4d. 1-16 for Demand and 1s. 4 1-4d. for 3 months' sight Credits.

For remittances there is a small enquiry and we learn that a better quotation was available.

We quote :—

T. T. on London ...	...	1s. 4 1/32d.
Demand do. ...	...	1s. 4 1/16d.
3 m/s. credits ...	...	1s. 4 1/4d.
Demand Francs ...	...	163 1/4
3 m/s credits ...	...	170 1/2
Demand Marks ...	...	136 3/4
3 m/s. credits ...	...	138 1/2
30 d/s. Hongkong ...	...	131 3/4
" Shanghai ...	...	175 1/4
" Japan ...	...	169 1/8

BULLION.

Bar silver in London was down by 1-16 at 24 1 8 both for ready and forward and New York was down by 1-4 at 52 1-4.

Gold market locally is depressed. There is a very little demand and we should not be surprised if it declines further.

In silver there are now few sellers in the market and prices have gone down a little. Even at this rate no sales are taking place and it is believed that prices will go up a little. Private advices received from home report "market very quiet."

We quote :—

GOLD.

	Rs.	a.	p.
97 tough Fakirsett...	23	9	6
97 touch	23	4	6
National Bank	24	0	0
Chartered Bank	23	15	3
Sovereigns Shield	15	3	6
Do Dragon	15	0	0
Australian	24	0	0

SILVER.

	Rs.	a.	p.
17 1/2 Penny	64	0	0
17 Penny ready	63	15	0
First Settlement	64	0	0
Second "	64	0	0

SEEDS AND WHEAT.

Linseed ;—Home Prices were up by 1s. 6d. As there being a good demand prices have gone up by one anna.

Tone.—Strong.
Rapeseed :—Remained unchanged.
Tone.—Steady.
Wheat.—Home prices are down by 3d. and locally prices declined by half an anna.
Tone.—Quiet.
Gingellyseed, Mowraseed, Castorseed, Cottonseed, Poppyseed } Remained unchanged.
Tone.—Quiet but steady.

We quote :—

Description.	Rate.
Linseed, Bold ...	...Rs. 10 8
Linseed, Small ...	... " 9 14

RAPESEED—

Brown Cawnpore ...	...Rs. 6 12
Yellow do. ...	... " 7 5
Do. Gujarat ...	... " 7 8
Poppyseed ...	... " 9 15
Castorseed ...	... " 32 to 34
Mowraseed... ...	... " 6 4
Mafsa	... " 21 to 23
Groundnuts ...	... " 38 to 42
Mustardseed ...	... " 80 to 84
Gingellyseed ...	... " 37 to 45
Khandesh Howri ...	} " 43 to 44
Gulburga do. ...	
Kalbur do. ...	
Itarsi do. ...	
White Gin, Bold 85/15	} " 41 to 43
Do. do. do. 75/25...	
Do. Mixed 50/50 ...	
Gin, Black Beaver ...	... " 40
Gin Red Khandwa ...	} " 41 to 43
Do. Moggi ...	
Do. Yellow Hinganghat	} " 46 to 50
Do. do. Secunderabad	
Do. do. Gujarat	
Do. Black Kutni ...	... " 37 to 38

WHEAT—

Choice Pissi ...	} " 36 to 42
Club No. 1 ...	
Delhi ...	
Hard Red... ...	... " 32 to 36

Summary of Daily Arrivals of Wheat and Seeds by rail and sea during the 24 hours ending at 6 p.m., on Thursday, 20th January :—

Wheat	7,817 cwts
Linseed	431 "
Rape, Rai and Mustardseed ...	3,705 "
Gingellyseed	37,067 "
Poppyseed...	278 "
Groundnuts	13,707 "
Castorseed	812 "
Rice	7,235 "
Myrabollams	6,210 "
Cottonseed...	36,415 "
Mowrasced...	828 "
Gram	1,111 "
Joowar	2,081 "
Maize	416 "

LOCAL YARN.

On account of the uncertain position of the Cotton Market, the Yarn merchants are not at all anxious to any sort of business but on the contrary want to reduce their holdings if there be any speculative buyers, because in Bombay the rates are higher than China. Weekly sales of Hongkong only 400 bales, unsold stock about 20,000 and 15,000. Chinese hold about 12,000 bales.

SHARES.

The market is little active and though the rates have not advanced they have kept steady. Bank of Bombay shares are reported to have changed hands at Rs. 1,460 X. D.; Bank of India's have improved to Rs. 68 C. D.; Indian Specie Bank shares have ruled at and about Rs. 54 1-2 to Rs. 55; Bank of Burmah's have improved to Rs. 117 C. D., and Bombay Merchants' Bank shares are quiet at Rs. 10 1-4. Railway Company shares are steady. Tapty-Valley have advanced to Rs. 450; Ahmedabad-Prantej are steady at Rs. 590; Ahmedabad Dholka's at Rs. 117; and Amritsar Patti's old shares have improved to Rs. 153 and new shares to Rs. 90. In Miscellaneous Companies Bamankus, s have changed hands at Rs. 9 1-2; Badham Pile's at Rs. 132; Bombay Burma Trading Corporation new issues are quiet at Rs. 430; old issues at Rs. 437 1-2. The Bombay Electric Supply and Tramways Co., Ld., ordinary shares have been put through at Rs. 94 and preference shares have improved to Rs. 153. The Bombay Steam Navigation ordinary shares are unchanged at Rs. 312 1-2 and preference shares have improved to Rs. 277 1-2. The Central India Mining Co. shares are weak at Rs. 330; Mark's have changed hands at Rs. 119; Phillip's at Rs. 50; Port Canning and Land Improvement Co. shares, after touching Rs. 750, have declined to Rs. 742 1-2. Shivrajpur's have changed hands at and about Rs. 19 1-2; Thacker's are steady at Rs. 30); and Treacher's are unchanged at Rs. 540. In Mill Companies, Century Mill shares have changed hands at Rs. 280; Central India's have ruled at and about Rs. 1,600; Colaba Land and Mill shares after touching at Rs. 1,100 have closed quiet at the rate for February settlement; David's have gradually declined to Rs. 367 1-2; Finlay Mill shares are steady at Rs. 240; Khattau Makanji Mill shares have improved to Rs. 725; Luxmi Cotton Mill shares have improved to Rs. 1,570; Kohinoor's after touching at Rs. 695, have closed at Rs. 690. Maneckji Petit's have ruled between Rs. 3,400 and Rs 3,375 and have closed at Rs. 3,395 for February settlement; New Great Eastern shares are steady at Rs. 180; Sassoon S. W. Co. shares are reported to have changed hands at Rs. 850; Standard's, after touching at Rs. 1,120, have closed quiet at Rs. 1,110. Swan Mill shares are steady at Rs. 250; Swadeshi are unchanged at Rs. 1,165; Vishnu Cotton ordinary shares are unchanged at Rs. 430 and preference shares are in demand at Rs. 462 1-2. Press shares are steady. Mofussils have advanced to Rs. 765; New Berars to Rs. 530 X D., and Indian Cotton to Rs. 132 X D. The rest are unchanged at previous quotations.

COTTON.

Liverpool in the morning was up by 2 points and New York was down by 25.

Good Broach opened in the morning at Rs. 300 and some business was done at this rate and closed at Rs. 301. Fine Broach opened at Rs. 323 and closed at Rs. 324. Both Mills and Exporters did very little business.

Tone of the market steady.

We learn of the following purchases made to-day :—

Bales.			Rs.
500	Karanja	...Ralli Bros ...	284
200	Khang um	... do ...	282
200	Nagger	...Bombay Co Ltd ...	272
200	Akola	... do ...	279
100	Bengal	...Hindustan Mills ...	255
200	Parbani	...Textile Mills ...	318

We quote :—

	Jan. Ready. Rs.
Bengal Fine ...	264
" F. Good ...	252
Khandesh Fine ...	267
" F. Good ...	260
Amraoti Fine ...	263
Akola Khangaum Fine ...	181
Dhamangaon Poolgaon Fine ...	292
Yeotmal Fine ...	298
Nagpore Fine ...	303
Wardha Hinganghat Fine ...	304
Methia Fine ...	269
Broach Fine ...	324 Mar.
" Gin Good ...	301 "
Sawginned " ...	305 May
Westerns ginned machine ...	293 "
Coompta " ...	315 "

Daily arrivals of Cotton by rail and sea during 24 hours ending at 6 p.m., on Thursday 20th Jan :—

Khandesh	4,170 Bales.
Central India	2,254 "
Barsi and Nagur	4,404 "
Berar	3,761 "
Central Provinces	2,589 "
Comras...	1,988 "
Dholera	1,342 "
Bengals (N. W. P.)	1,279 "
Bengals (Rajputana)	384 "
Sind	613 "
Coompta and Dharwar ...	26 "
Persian	101 "
Total ...	20,563 Bales.

LIVERPOOL, January 21.

Opening Tone and Prices.

Opening Tone	Firm,
Estimated Sales	8,000
Total Imports	25,000

Future Delivery Prices :—

Jan.—Feb.	7-36+7
Feb.—Mar.	7-38+7
Mar.—Apl.	7-40+7
Apl.—May.	7-42+7
May—June	7-45+8
June—July	7-45+8
July—Aug.	7-16+8
Aug.—Sept.	7-24+7
Sept.—Oct.	6-32+7

Bombay Cotton Trade Association, Ltd. Cotton Statistics, 21st January :—

	1909-10	1908-09	Difference
Receipts for the week.....	127,681	98,256	+ 29,425
	1909-10	1908 09	
Repts from 1st Oct. to 20th Jan.	1,810,734	693,580	+6,17,154
	1909-10	1908-09	
Shipts for the week, Europe...	41,759	51,924	— 10,165
China, Japan and Coast Ports.....	37,902	25,372	+ 12,530
Total	79,661	77,296	+ 2,365
Total shipts from 1st Oct. to 20th Jan...	1909 10	1903-09	
Europe	288,933	196,984	+ 88,954
China	29,233	5,625	+ 23,668
Japan	296,147	161,562	+134,585
Coast Ports	14,910	6,095	+ 8,825
Total	621,288	370 236	+254,032
Afloat in harbour, Europe.....	37,531	550	+ 36,981
China, Japan and Coast Ports	33,598	9,464	+ 24,134

Total exports from Bombay by G. I. P. Railway from 1st October 1909 to 8th Jan. 1910—3,366 bales.
Total exports from Bombay by B. B. & C. I. Railway from 1st to 31st October 1909—1,873 bales.

FREIGHT.

A good many steamers have been taken up during the week at 19-6 and 20 deadweight basis, but demand from shippers has somewhat slackened on account of inactive home markets and consequently our market closes rather quieter, with very little business passing for forwards.

Ports.	Current month, Seeds.			Cotton.	
Antwerp ...	...	16	6	...	17 6
Dunkirk ...	...	17	6	...	18 6
Havre	...	18	0	...	19 0
Hull	...	17	0	...	...
Liverpool ...	...	17	0	...	18 0
Marseilles ...	...	17	0	...	18 0
Genoa	...	17	6	...	18 0
London... ...	...	16	6	...	...
Hamburg ...	...	17	6	...	18 3
Trieste, Venice ...	...	18	0	...	19 0
Open Ports-Feb. ...	...	18	9	...	...
Do. Mar. to Apl. ...		16	3	...	...
Do. May		15	0	...	...

BANGLES.

Market locally is weak in the absence of up-country demand. Price in the Continent are on the increase and very probably there will be a big rise in prices. Thick plain bangles are scarce and prices are maintained and those who have a stock are getting good price for the same. Dealers are losing heavily in thin and amber colour goods.

Prices rule the same as last week.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Plain thick Glass Bangles...	0	8	9 per doz.
Do. thin Glass Bangles...	0	8	3 do.
Fancy thick Glass Bangles.	1	2	3 do.

SUGAR.

With limited demand from Up-country our market remained steady during the week and prices unchanged. The clearances from the Bazar are fair.

Home market is reported quiet with absolutely no business doing for forward.

The following are the Home rates :—

		s.	d.	
B R S	Feb./April	... 15	11	F B Harbour.
T M O	Aug/Oct	... 13	5	"
16/18	"	... 11	10	"

The following are the Bazar rates and stocks :—

	Rs.	a.	d.		
Z K Z	... 13	4	— 16	4 F B H.	Stocks 1500 bags.
B R B	... 12	3	— 14	9 " "	8000 "
T M O	... 11	15	— 14	7 " "	10000 "
16-18	... 10	12	— 13	0 " "	25000 "
Mauritius..	11	10		" "	230000 "

COAL.

The market is without any new feature. In view of the abnormally high prices ruling for cotton, consumers generally are disinclined to make any fresh purchases, while there is no pressure on the part of coal agents to sell and business in consequence is almost at a standstill.

Tenders for supplies to the Bombay Municipality during 1910 were submitted on the 19th instant. The Bombay Port Trust and the Royal Indian Marine are also inviting tenders for their respective coal requirements during the current official year.

IVORY.

Market locally is flat as this year Hindoo marriages will take place up country, a little before Holi holidays. The January auction will commence next week and if prices tone down local buyers will buy their wants.

The following quantities have arrived to date the quarterly sales, 25th January, 1910.

Tons.	cwts.	qrs.	lbs.		
13	14	0	5	East Indian.	
17	11	1	19	Egyptian.	
14	19	0	3	West Coast African.	
	3	2	17	Lisbon.	
	9	0	13	Sea Horse Teeth.	
	4	1	22	Walrus Teeth.	
	3	0	23	Rhinoceros Horns	
48	5	0	0		

Deliveries since October auctions, 73 tons.

STATISTICS.

	1909	1908	1907	1906	1905	1904
Imported 1st Jan. to 31st Dec ...	293	262	288	236	273	220
Deliveries Ditto ...	305	139	243	248	282	231
Stock to 31st Dec ...	83	86	62	57	49	57
Landed during Dec..	11					
Deliveries Ditto ...	17					

METALS.

There is no material change in the market throughout the week. At present no fresh business will be done as the ring will not make any purchases till some of the stock it holds is sold. Copper fluctuated during the week from £71 to £71-5 but again it is maintained at £ 72. The statistics for the fortnight show an increase of 1837 tons in total visible supply which amounts to 109,032 tons against 107,185 tons on the 15th December or 55,677 tons at the end of 1908. Yellow metal is steady and prices maintained.

We quote :—

		lbs.	
Copper Braziers 4×4		21	
		28	
		35	
		42	
		56	Rs. 57 0
		63	
		70	
		77	
		84	
Yellow Metal Sheets		21	
		28	
		35	Rs. 46 12
		42	
		49	
		56	
Tin Ingots.		...	" 40 10
Spelter	S M	...	" 19 10
	M M	...	
	J	...	
	G	...	
Georgebutts		...	" 21 8
Copper Ingots	K S	...	" 56 14
Do.	P.	400	403 nil 460
Copper Sheathings	...lbs. 9, 10, 12, 14		" 63
Yellow Metal Sheathings	lbs. 14, 16 10, 12		" 48

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Tuesday, January 20.

GOLD.

No. of Packages.	Bullions Rs.	Sovs and half Sovs. Rs.	Coin. Other coin. Rs.
23 Boxes ...	16,58,880	...	...
4 do ...	2,30,400	1,50,000	...
1 Box ...	88,400	...	...
5 Boxes ...	3,07,200	37,500	...
1 Box ...	76,800	...	...
1 do ...	...	4,185	1,433

SILVER.

No. of Packages	Bullions. Rs.	Coin. Govt. of India Rs.	Other coin. Rs.
1 Bundle ...	...	300	...
1 Box ...	...	108	...
18 Packages ...	...	36,000	...

Importers.	Vessels.	From.
National Bank of India ...	Arabia	London
Mercantile Bank of India...	do	do
International Banking Corporation	do	do
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corp... ...	do	do
Chartered Bank of India and China	do	do
M. Mackenzie & Co ...	Madura

GOSSIP OF THE WEEK.

LONDON, JANUARY 7.

"THE LIB-LAB LEAGUE."

In this week's "Punch" some verses appear under the title "The Lib-Lab League," from the pen of "O. S.," the initials of the distinguished editor of our contemporary. We quote a few verses :—

. . . . .

Give me your horny hand, I say,
And you may guess what for ;
It is to oppose the common foe's
Designs upon our gore ;
I should not love you, mate, so much,
Only I loathe him more.

. . . . .

Frankly, I do not hold with your
Iconoclastic views ;
At times I trace a certain grace
In things that you abuse;
You are too much upon the make,
And I've too much to lose.

You'd have all forms of property
Crippled without redress;
While I would not attack the lot
With equal heartiness;
I simply want to paralyse
The sort I don't possess.

You look upon the house of Lords
With murderous intent;
I'd raise its tone up to our own,
And might indeed consent
To serve that end by being made
A Peer of Parliament.

MR. ASQUITH FORGETS.

Much of the programme—if it can be called a programme—with which the Government go to the country is formless and vague. The action of the House of Lords is the immediate cause of this appeal to the electorate. Thunders against the House of Lords are heard from every Liberal platform. The Prime Minister has declared that it is impossible a Liberal Government should again take office without protecting themselves from the aribitrary power of a Second Chamber as now constituted. In the unexpected event of the Liberal Party being again returned, measures will be at once taken to limit the veto of the Lords. So we are assured. The threats are made with such volubility and confidence that we are bound to accept them as expressions of what is in the mind of the Cabinet. But, as Lord Rosebery has complained, and as Sir William Anson complains again in the "Times," information as to what is to be done with the Lords is sadly lacking. Nobody knows what course a new Liberal Government would follow, and apparently Mr. Asquith is not in the least anxious to enlighten us. Very likely he would prefer to be returned with an open mandate ; possibly without any mandate at all, so long as the majority were big enough. But this is not business. It is important that before giving its vote the country should know precisely what policy is being natured in Mr. Asquith's brain regarding the House of Lords. To allow any Government freedom to "mend" or "end" the House of Lords at his own sweet will would be on the part of the people a preposterously dangerous delegation of power. We are happy in the belief that after the election the Liberals will have to muster all their energies for the work of opposition. Yet they cannot be neglecting their policy, because no policy may be required from them for some little time. Neither they nor the country can take so lax a view of public duty. A very serious demand must be made for information concerning what the House of Lords has to expect. Sir William Anson should be supported in his request for knowledge by members of either side. The House of Lords may be burst on the remote day, when Mr. Asquith returns to power, but it must not be let burst in ignorance.

MR. LLOYD GEORGE'S FACTS ALL AWRY.

We have already exposed one mis-statement —not "frigid and culculated," we may hope, but oratorical and Celtic—in Mr. Lloyd George's Queen's Hall speech. We showed that what he gave his audience to understand regarding unemployment in America was grossly inaccurate. But there is another mis-statement to keep the first company. "Protection is bringing black bread to Germany." According to the Board of Trade, which is presided over by the Chancellor's friend Mr. Winston Churchill, "black" or rye bread is said to be the most nutritious of all the breads sold." Passing over this fact, we find in another Governmental publication, the Fiscal Blue-Book, figures showing that the German working man eats 4 per cent. less black bread and 12 per cent. more wheaten bread than he did ten years ago. So much for Mr. Lloyd George's accuracy. It is worth while looking a little further into the case of the German working man, as so much is made on Radical election bills of his alleged unhappy plight. The Prussian Minister of Finance stated last January in the Reichstag that the average wage in Germany had risen from 12s. 6d. in 1893 to 18s. 3d. in 1906. Then, too, the prosperity of the British working man, on which the Radicals are never tired of enlarging, has been a little dimmed by the rise of prices under Free Trade. A circular issued by the Co-operative Wholesale Society, dated February 3, last year, shows that the average weekly family grocery bill has risen from 5s. 3d. to 5s. 10d. in the last ten years.

POST OFFICE LIBERALISED.

By a stroke of generosity we may assume that Mr. Sydney Buxton intended to allay the fears of Old Age Pensioners, but he adopted a most unfortunate way of doing so. His notices will simply accentuate those fears, suggesting as they do the possibility of the pensions being "repealed by a future Parliament." Mr. Asquith in his statement in the House at the beginning of last November distinctly discouraged the idea of repeal. "I do not share," he said, "the apprehensions of the willingness or even of the personal ability of the Tory Party to take away these pensions. I think the Old Age Pensioner may sleep peacefully in his bed." His opinion has been corroborated most emphatically by the leaders of "the Tory Party," yet here we find him countenancing a form of words which distinctly assumes "the personal ability" of his political opponents to repeal the Pensions Act. As it stands, the notice is either futile or utterly disingenuous. The Post Office is in danger of becoming a Liberal committee-room.

CITIZEN SOLDIERS.

The same note has been struck in two different chords by two great Unionist speakers. At Haddington Mr. Balfour insisted on the supreme necessity of personal effort in working for the triumph of the Unionist cause, a triumph sure to come, as all the prophets agree sooner or later. Therefore every Unionist must tune himself up to concert pitch, must pull his individual oar, as they say on the Isis and the Cam, till he is "blue in the face." Speaking in a wider sense at Bath Lord Curzon insisted no less vigorously than Mr. Balfour on the necessity for personal effort. "You have an Empire to keep safe : you have a race to keep pure; you have a character to maintain; it is only by self-sacrifice, by the willingness of every man to shoulder the rifle, that you will be able to survive." The Over-sea States have already learnt this lesson, Australia has determined to enforce military training on all her sons, New Zealand is following suit. No country on the face of the globe is so democratic as those two States. When will our own democracy learn the same obvious lesson?

BY APPOINTMENT TO H.M. THE KING.

TRY IT IN YOUR BATH

SCRUBB'S AMMONIA

MARVELLOUS PREPARATION

Refreshing as a Turkish Bath. Invaluable for all Toilet Purposes.
Splendid Cleansing Preparation for the Hair.
Removes Stains and Grease Spots from Clothing, Etc.
Restores the Colour to Carpets.
Allays the Irritation caused by Mosquito Bites.
Invigorating in Hot Climates.
Cleans Plate and Jewellery. Softens Hard Water.
For Sale by all Grocers and Chemists.
SCRUBB & CO., LTD., GUILDFORD STREET, LONDON, S.E.

SAINT-RAPHAËL

TONIC, RESTORATIVE, DIGESTIVE WINE

Very palatable.

Known throughout the world and prescribed in all cases of ***Anæmia, Debility*** *and* ***Convalescence****, to young women, children and the* ***aged****. Invaluable in hot climates.* DOSE : One wine-glass after the two principal meals.

Each bottle of genuine VIN SAINT-RAPHAËL *bears, in addition to the registered trade-mark :*

(1) The WARRANTY STAMP of the UNION DES FABRICANTS.
(2) A METAL SEAL advertising CLETEAS.

CLETEAS *is a* MELISSA *and* MINT *cordial which surpasses all others by its purety and faultless preparation. To be taken on a lump of sugar.*

COMPAGNIE du VIN SAINT-RAPHAEL, *Valence* (Drôme-France).
SPENCER & Co, Sole Agents for *Madras*. — PHILLIPS & Co, Agents in *Bombay*.
DUMOULIN & Co, Agents in *Pondichéry*.

HORLICK'S

MALTED MILK (In Powder form.)

The Ideal Food for all ages.

Take HORLICK'S from birth and live to a vigorous old age.

Do you suffer from INSOMNIA? If so, try Horlick's. Sleep is Nature's sweet restorer.

SUSTAINS—NOURISHES—BUILDS UP.

HORLICK'S is easily digested because of its method of preparation. At the same time it affords ample nourishment. Is assimilated fully and quickly into the system, and thus nourishes the body and builds up the constitution without any undue strain upon the digestive organs. Avoid all indigestible and non-assimilable foods, and so enjoy good health.

NO COOKING—ADD WATER ONLY—READY IN AN INSTANT.

Sold in three sizes by all Stores, Bazaars, etc.

KEEPS IN ANY CLIMATE—ALWAYS SWEET AND PURE.

HORLICK'S MALTED MILK CO, SLOUGH, BUCKS, ENGLAND.

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(WOLVERHAMPTON), LTD.,

CULWELL WORKS, WOLVERHAMPTON, ENG.

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FOR

STEAM, HAND, HORSE, BELT & ELECTRIC POWER.

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DINNEFORD'S

The Universal Remedy for Acidity of the Stomach, Headache, Heartburn, Indigestion, Sour Eructations, Bilious Affections.

The Physician's Cure for Gout, Rheumatic Gout and Gravel.

Safest and most Effective Aperient for Regular Use.

DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA

MAGNESIA

By Appointment to H. H. The Maharaja Gaekwad of Baroda.

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PHIROZE M. DASTOOR & Co.

OCCULISTS & OPTICIANS,

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EYESIGHT SPECIALIST,

Late Partner, D. M. DASTOOR & Co. Twenty years' experience in sight-testing Retinoscopically.

BEWARE WE HOLD

Exceptional Testimonials from H. H. The Maharaja Scindia of Gwalior, the Hon'ble Sir Lawrence Jenkins, the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Batty, Mrs. Batty, the Hon'ble Sir N. Chandavarkar, the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Beaman, the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Batchelor, Mr. H. G. Gell, M.V.O., Lt.-Col. G. H. Bull, M.D., I.M.S, Lt.-Col. Peters, M.B., I.M.S., and Other High Personages.

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PRICES:—EXTREMELY MODERATE.

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Crystal Face Case.

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FIRST INTRODUCED 1873.

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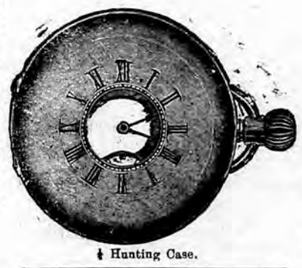
QUALITY—IMPROVED
PRICE — REDUCED } SINCE 1873.

DESCRIPTION :—The "Campaign" Watch has a half-plate lever movement, a plain compound balance all essential parts are jewelled, including the lever, which has jewelled facts; the keyless ratchet is large, minimising the strain in winding and securing durability; the figures on the white enamelled dial are very bold and clear, so that the time can be seen in a faint light.



½ Hunting Case.

PRICES :

SOLID NICKEL CASE.
White Wear Throughout.
Crystal face ... ... Rs. 25

STERLING SILVER CASES.
Crystal face ... ... Rs. 40
½ Hunting ... .. „ 45
Hunting ... ... „ 45

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½ Hunting ... ... „ 225
Hunting ... ... „ 235

NOT ONLY does our name appear on the dial of these watches but the word "Campaign" is on every movement.

Hunting Case.

Brigadier-General C. W. Park

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I had it with me through the last year of the Afghan War in 1880 and through the whole of the War in South Africa 1899 to 1902: it has been twice in China and Japan and many times on shooting expeditions in the snows of the Himalaya and in the plains of India in hot weather. It has gone regularly and kept good time for 27 years without ever being cleaned or requiring any repairs until September last, when the mainspring broke. It has now been repaired by you and is at present going again as well as ever.

Illustrated Catalogue of Watches & Clocks on Application.

MARCKS & Co., LTD., BOMBAY & POONA.

AWARDED 19 GOLD MEDALS.

ALEMBIC PERFUMERY.

SCENTS.

Pushpa-Parag
Sughandha-Sar
Kumud-Kusum
Red-Rose
Bahar

OPINION.

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DEAR SIRS,

I was much pleased with the sample bottle of Red Rose Perfume that you sent me. The fragrance of the Scent was very refreshing. You are to be congratulated upon producing so excellent an article.

Yours faithfully,
(Sd.) HENRY S. L. POLAK.

THE ALEMBIC CHEMICAL WORKS CO., LTD. KALBADEVI. BOMBAY.

KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES

Easily Cure THE WORST COUGH

One gives relief. An increasing sale of over 80 years is a certain test of their marvellous value.

Sold in bottles everywhere.

SELF CURE NO FICTION!

MARVEL UPON MARVEL!

NO SUFFERER NEED NOW DESPAIR,

but without running a doctor's bill or falling into the deep ditch of quackery, may safely, speedily and economically cure himself without the knowledge of a second party. By the introduction of

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY

THERAPION

a complete revolution has been wrought in this department of medical science, whilst thousands have been restored to health and happiness who for years previously had been merely dragging out a miserable existence.

THERAPION No. 1—The Sovereign Remedy for discharges, superseding injections, the use of which does irreparable harm by laying the foundation of stricture and other serious diseases.

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SURGERY can only give temporary relief to the following diseases. They can be radically cured by the unfailing medicines described below :—

HYDROCELE in any form, acute, or chronic, Hernia, Elephantiasis and all sorts of rectum and scrotum diseases are cured by an infallible, harmless and wonderful remedy consisting of 95 vegetable drugs and 105 vegetable oils.

BLEEDING AND BLIND PILES.—Fistula, Fissure of the anus, and all inflammatory complaints of the rectum, which cause much irritation, burning and pain, are thoroughly cured without the least pain or inconvenience to sufferers.

FATTY OR WINDY BODY.—The undue increase of the size of the belly and abdominal parts of the waist, loin, and other limbs of the body, and the consequent weakness and depression. The persons do not find rest or happiness under such condition and feel very miserable. They can be easily cured and can experience a reduction of 4 to 6 inches in their body after 15 days' application of oil. Also Rheumatism, Gout, and Paralyses, acute or chronic, cured by the application of oil and pill. The effect of cure is experienced after 15 days' treatment.

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ALL NASAL COMPLAINTS.—Watery, blood or pus discharges from the nose, formation of scales or fresh globules in the nose causing obstruction to breathing, are perfectly cured by an effective smelling powder.

PATIENTS ARE NOT REQUIRED TO UNDERGO THE INCONVENIENCES AND DANGER OF OPERATIONS.

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Up-country orders are promptly executed by value payable post. Up-country patients are requested to state clearly their age, disease and the duration of the same for my guidance.

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ELEPHANTIASIS and similar inflammatory complaints of legs and hands, causing pain, itching, and irritation cured thoroughly by the use of the oil. Medicine for 20 days, Rs. 10.

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Rs. **2** Per **50**

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When strength is returning after illness, a carefully regulated and increasing amount of exercise for the digestive functions is beneficial. Benger's Food is the only food which can be prepared so as to give the stomach this regulated amount of work.

Benger's Food is sold in Tins by Chemists, &c., everywhere.

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Is Unequalled for THE SKIN & COMPLEXION

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WRIST WATCH.

GUARANTEED FOR 7 YEARS.

Testimonial.

FORT SANDEMAN, BALUCHISTAN.

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Your faithfully
M. BIRD, I. A.

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In Nickel Case, Rs. 25 ; In Gun Metal Case, Rs. 27-8 ; In Silver Case, Rs. 30.

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HAS THE LARGEST SALE OF ANY PHOSPHORIC MEDICINE IN THE WORLD.

For forty years has maintained its world-wide reputation as the Best and only safe reliable Phosphoric Cure for BRAIN WRECKAGE, PARALYSIS, SLEEPLESSNESS, Dyspepsia, Nerve, Kidney, and Liver Complaints, Harassing Dreams, Premature Decay of Vital Power, General Debility, all Blood Disorders, and all Functional and Diseased Conditions of the System, caused by the deficiency of the Vital Forces.

The effect of this Standard Phosphoric Remedy in Nervous Debility and its kindred Evils is immediate and permanent, all the Miserable Feelings and Distressing Symptoms disappearing with a rapidity that is really marvellous.

Directions for Self-Treatment of the above diseases with each Bottle.

Its energizing effects are shewn from the first day of its administration by a Remarkable Increase of Nerve and Intellectual Power, with a feeling of Courage, Strength, and Comfort. Digestion is Invigorated. The Appetite increases wonderfully. Sleep becomes calm and refreshing. The Face becomes fuller, the Lips red, the Eyes brighter, and Skin clear and healthy.

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Thousands of unimpeachable testimonials from all parts of the World, and from the highest Medical Authorities. No other Phosphoric Preparation has received such distinguished recognition.

HEALTH, STRENGTH & ENERGY.

Sold in Bottles at 4s. 6d. and 11s. each, by all Chemists throughout the World.

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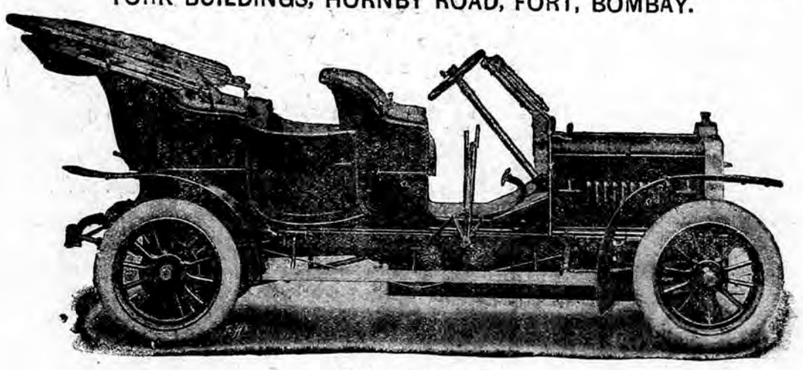

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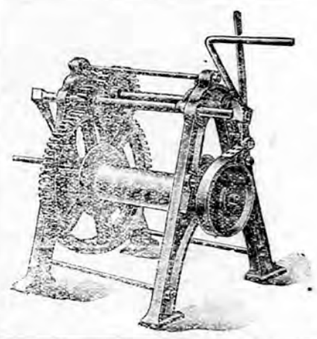

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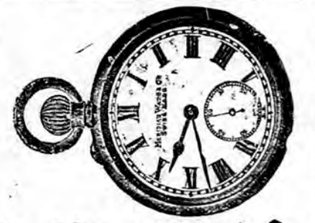

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